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NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS

FOR AUGUST.

(From our Fashion Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, July, 1868.

Summer was so long coming that everybody had concluded we should have none at all, and expected to save much money in summer trips and extra summer clothing in consequence.

But, lo! when it did come, it came with a mighty power; it came with an intensity of heat that set people to wondering if the day of judgment had really arrived, and made them do all sorts of insane things, in the vain hope of achieving that which was impossible, viz: changing the course of the sun and making the wind and sea obey them.

It was not everywhere, yet usually sensible persons rushed frantically about seeking for a breath of air that was not heated to baking point, and avoiding the only places where such air could be found, and that was in their own cellars at home.

LINEN DRESSES.

The sudden heat created an immense demand for linen suits for ladies, which one enterprising firm turned to account by making in large quantities at the moderate price of ten and twelve dollars for the complete suit. Unbleached linen, as an article of summer wear, has really been appreciated this season for the first time. It is cheap, (only twenty-five cents per yard,) durable, washes easily, and makes a delightfully cool suit for warm weather, which is not spoiled by perspiration, a sudden shower, or any other of the incidentals usual during the heated term.

It is a jolly sort of dress, I beg pardon of the fastidious, but really there is no other word for it, and imparts a little of the freedom and independence which men enjoy with their dress. It is particularly if it has been worn once or twice, and is not quite so immaculate as it was at the first.

To be sure, there are people who would destroy the comfort of anything, and even destroy the comfort of a linen dress by loading it with frills and furbelows and elaborate trimmings, which make it a terror to the wash-tub, but such people don't deserve to be considered either by those who make fashions for themselves, and I for one don't pity them one bit.

A linen dress to be a comfort should be made as simply as possible. No more trimming upon them than a man's coat, and cut with as little superfluous use of material. Linen dresses should have only one skirt and this should be partially gored and made somewhat shorter than the ordinary walking dress. The short dress in linen, gored plain, is to restricted and hard to wash, the moderate additional length is easily taken by three narrow plaits stitched from the waist and buttoned too the skirt. A short plain straight sac and a white linen waist worn underneath, completes the costume.

Made at home these dresses could be finished complete, white linen waist, buttons and all, for five dollars the suit, so that two or three of them a season could hardly ruin anybody; but unfortunately too few of the women even in so small a matter in the right way. There are women, modern ladies, who consider it beneath them to economise or even count the cost of a linen dress. They would not be ashamed of for twenty-five cents at all. They will order it from their dressmaker's and pay seventy-five cents for it, and twenty-five dollars for the making and the few yards of frilling and trimming, rendering it a costly affair, a dress composed of a richer material, and disgusting our fine lady, who declares she cannot imagine what people see in linen dresses; that for her part she finds them as heavy as any other, and so much trouble to wash.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

So far as women's clothing is concerned, I think the art of not making anything they want in any way that they want it, has been brought to perfection.

There is a singular lack of enterprise and knowledge of what is required in every department of ladies ready-made garments, a condition that probably is due to the fact that business in this direction as in all others is monopolized and presided over by men who know nothing about it themselves, and depend upon the judgment of ignorant and unscrupulous employees.

If a garment is wanted for a sudden emergency, a cloak, a suit, a sacque, a jacket or the like, it can readily be found of the kind or the material required, but it will be made of such silk cloaks that nobody wants, of mixed woolen suits, trimmed all in the same stereotyped way and looking as if they were turned out like sailors shirts, at wholesale by the piece by contract. Acres of coarse gray cloth sacques, mounted with bone buttons, plenty of embroidered Breton jackets at twenty or twenty-five dollars each, and the ever-to-be-dreaded heavy waterproof cloth, which can only be worn with the thermometer in the neighborhood of zero.

But try to get a light tweed cloth heavier than linen, but not so heavy as ordinary waterproof cloth, and just what is needed for summer traveling wraps; or a pretty jacket for five dollars, or a sacque, or a gored skirt of washing material for ten or fifteen dollars, and you will discover that they are not to be had, and you will take something that you don't want, in all probability, at a much higher price.

A BRIGHT IDEA.

The same firm that got up the popular linen suits, developed another bright idea, and that was pretty well made, well gored and well cut morning wrappers, at a very moderate price—a price that paid well, too,—four to six dollars and a half, the latter price for linen and cambric. There was nothing remarkable about them, but they were well and carefully made and trimmed with a bordering stitched on. So difficult, however, is it to obtain anything ready made at a sumapproximating somewhere near the cost of the material and labor, that these simple wrappers created quite a *furore*; the sales averaging sixty per day.

This single fact speaks volumes in favor of a popular ready made system for both men and women and children. Something like that has been reduced to a science for men. At present, women are at the mercy of high priced stores and dressmakers, their means and earnings at the same time averaging not more than half those of men.

WHITE HANDS.

Delicate hands have always been the theme of praise of poets and lovers, and there is a charm about them one must admit, still the mere charm of whiteness and softness is entirely secondary in my opinion to the still greater charm of use, power, and I like best to see a hand slender and delicate enough, not to offend a critical taste, but also not afraid of freedom and impulse. A kind hand, a willing hand, a capable hand as well as a soft and white hand. But it is the softness and whiteness that are just now the chief object of attainment, and various are the means, diligently and perseveringly tried by fashionable belles to achieve this most desirable result. Now it is not an easy matter for a healthy girl to obtain a uniformly white hand. If the blood flows actively and in swift currents it will sometimes rush to the cheeks and sometimes to the hands, and generally, it does this just when it is not wanted, covering the poor subject of it's vagaries with still more vivid blushes of shame and mortification.

Why girls should be mortified at a flush which simply shows youth and health, it is hard to say; but they are so, and the force of modern fashion has decreed impassiveness of appearance and manner as the most desirable of virtues, and voted even the natural circulation of the blood, commonly known as a blush, a fact that the delicacy of appearance common to most American girls is owing to their sedentary habits, the want of activity in the circulation of the blood, and a tendency to that complaint, which afterwards changes them into premature old women. When their youth has departed, they know that they could very well have afforded a little exercise, which produces permanent beauty at the expense of their sickly delicacy. But who can make them believe it now?

This paragraph was not intended for a sermon, however, but simply as an introduction to the *"gants gros,"* greasy gloves, truly, which are the latest French invention for whitening the hands. The gloves are made of rather large sized light kid gloves, which are covered upon the inside with a greasy bleaching preparation. The pomade is very choice and cost at five dollars a small pot, and sufficient for the price of the gloves, five dollars per pair, but in my opinion cold cream and an old pair of light kid gloves, cost originally two dollars, would be quite as efficacious. For my own part I cannot imagine how people can persuade themselves to endure so much to achieve so little. No amount of whiteness would induce me to wear such gloves at night. I cannot even do it during the warm weather in the day time. I make the concession to society by carrying two pairs in my pocket, and then enjoy my freedom with a clear conscience.

But it must not be forgotten that *gants gros* are warranted to produce wonderful whiteness and the delicacy of the hand in two months' time and in spite of natural obstacles, that is to say good health and activity.

TIGHT LACING.

People who imagine that the world has moved in any particular direction, are astonished every once in a while to find by a development of facts that the fools are alive in as large numbers as ever, and that the world, after all, stands pretty much as it always did.

Periodicals in this country have been surprised to find English journals of respectability and influence defending the theory and practice of tight lacing, supported, moreover, by the apparently eager testimony of a portion of their fair constituency. Confident that American civilization had progressed beyond the stage of European barbarism, they have confidently declared that no school in this country would be tolerated where unnatural compression of the body was made part of the regular system.

But they were wrong; there are such schools, and the most rigid, the most rigidly and most exacting of all is not located in New York or any of the large cities, but is in a progressive town of the progressive State of Ohio.

At the school this season the young ladies on entering are not encased in a corset, which is an absolute vice, but they are forced to wear shoes with heels four inches high, and which are no broader than a shilling. It is with the greatest difficulty that girls can stand upright in these shoes at first, but they are compelled to walk two miles in them every day, in a late near the snow. until they have acquired the faculty of walking in them with ease. After this frightful exaggeration, the French heel which, two and a half or three inches high, seems moderate by comparison, and the pressure being forced wholly upon the front of the foot, the young ladies are compelled to walk in the acknowledged style of carriage, upon their toes.

The largest corset, which it is said was ever used in the establishment, was one measuring seventeen inches around the waist. This was "upon a very fat girl" and was brought together three days after her entrance, and kept upon her night and day for four weeks. She fainted away it was stated every once in a while at first, but her health was not permanently impaired by it. The corset, it should be added, is fastened in such a way at the back, where it is brought together, that the subject cannot herself loosen it.

This seems almost too monstrous for belief, but if the statement of one who has experienced the torture is to be believed, it is true.

WATERING PLACE COSTUMES.

These should have composed the staple instead of the winding up of this letter, but after all there is not much to say of them that has not been said; the real truth is that, excepting the brides, who are always fresh and new, crimp and pretty, ladies at the watering places this year look very much as if they were wearing out their old clothes. Occasionally we see an elegant white morning dress and sometimes an elaborate evening toilette, but ordinarily bright little jackets are worn over some faded skirt, and the evening dresses are the relics of last winters campaign, refreshed a little by flowers or lace or gayer ribbons.

The prettiest dresses by far are the full robes of fine white muslin, flounced and worn over dresses of colored or bright colored silks. The silk is generally gored, plain, the muslin is tied up in a huge *pouf* behind, with a wide silk or ribbon sash the shade of the dress.

Of course there are the usual number of colored silks and dowagers and matrons worn, with lace shawls, but these are staple and require no particular mention.

There is one style, however, which is a novelty, and very beautiful. These are the white dresses embroidered in colors. The elaborated colors—the "Jardiniere" dresses—they are generally made with plain skirts and open "angel" sleeves. They require very little trimmings.

The little *Marie Antoinette fichu* in lace or *en suite* with the dress has taken the place almost altogether of the black silk summer cloaks. There are also a variety of little capes made *en suite* with the pretty printed muslins and *lands* cloths, which form complete costumes as tasteful yet as economical as can be desired.

NEW CHIGNONS.

There is not the least indication of an enlargement of the bonnets. The hair is worn higher, the chignon larger than ever. The latest styles of *chignons* are composed of large cotton plaits or puffs, and though immense in size are light upon the head. The side curl, still in vogue, is large in proportion.

JENNIE JUNE.

POLITICAL.

FIRM AND STEADY, BOYS!

From old Atlantic's rocky shore
To soft Pacific's golden tide
Comes up the chorus o'er and o'er
From brave and unconquered hosts,
Whose heart or hand for freedom beats,
Whose lip can shout, whose sword can long
Again goes forth the gallant throng
While Grant goes at the head.

Firm! firm! steady! where our chieftain towers;
Let Movement bear the "Stars and Bars,"
The "Stars and Stripes" are ours.

The same old fight we fought of yore,
When Grant our victories won:
We fight at North and South once more,
'Till Freedom's work be done.
For Seymour's "friends" whom once he taught
In Eighteen sixty-three,
Once more unto the ballot brought,
To break down Liberty.
Firm! firm! steady, &c.

While Grant and Colfax lead our line,
Let Blair and Seymour shout,
Though Rebels North and South combine,
Their forces we will rout.
I cannot be your candidate,
Said Seymour—what he meant
Was—what he did not state:
If certain Democrats who
Firm! firm! steady, &c.

Seymour is claimed by the Democratic papers to have done more than any other man in support of the war, even more than General Grant. Now, everybody knows that Grant's poorest game is brag. Neither is he much of a talker, but still he can talk when the time arrives for proper occasion. If you don't think so, ask Simon Bolivar Buckner, Lee, or any other rebel General who happened to meet him. Sigmour can talk; and he has, as a general thing, talked too much for his own good. Here is a talk from each, which we recommend to the attention of the people:

Seymour, with Sneers: | *Grant, Determinedly:*
"When I accepted the | "What terms do you
invitation to speak, with deference to the said General others, at this meeting, Pemberton, | *Lincoln*-ites we were prohibited | *Johnston*-ites
our form of government, and can only end in a | *Sherman*-ites
disintegration of the States, which is the separate existence of the States will be entirely destroyed, and a consolidated government established in place of a Federal Union of co-equal States; and that a revolution, (so-called) of Congress, as usurpations and encroachments of power, and the military occupation of the South by soldiers and sailors, who carried the flag of our country into every part of it, and the military prosecution of the war, its despoiled of the siege." | Generals from the invading Pemberton, however, | and almost without made an "unconditional sight of this great com- | surrender."
mercial metropolis, | with the hundreds of ships of your merchants | and of to the water's edge."

Which had the best effect on the nation?

A Chicago letter to the New York *Times* says: I have seen no reason to change my figures yet, and still claim 50,000 majority for Grant and Colfax. Seymour and Blair are swallowed with very few faces by many of the Democracy, but the rank and file will go the party blindly, and without regard to the fact that platform and candidates are antagonistic.

We are assured by the Cincinnati *Gazette* that in a recent conversation with an intelligent Western gentleman, the Chief Justice spoke very strongly against the Seymour and Blair ticket. He said that it should be elected all the fruits of the four years' war against the rebels would be lost.

Seymour and Blair Copperheads are visiting Washington to induce the President to give them full possession of the offices to help carry the election; but Andrew don't quite see it. Much confusion is the consequence.

We are paying $40,000,000 a year in solid gold, as the cost of Democratic threats of repudiation. Our interest on the public debt is over $120,000,000 in gold, when it need not exceed $80,000,000. If our credit were undoubted, foreign capitalists would be glad to lend us money at four per cent., and thereby enable us to reduce our annual expediture for interest by at least one-third. Is not this paying rather dearly for a Democratic luxury?

It is said that Seymour has caused a committee to follow up Blair and stop him from making more speeches or writing more letters. Seymour is said to have given way to the suspicion that Blair means to kill him off with his letters and speeches.

Old Blair, father of all the Blairs, is said to have got his plan arranged, as soon as Seymour and Frank are elected, to get Seymour into a lunatic asylum, and Frank into the White House. The papers are made out, all that is necessary is to do the swearing, which Montgomery will do.

Horatio Seymour, says the New York *Times*, would do well, even at this time, to carry out his determination to decline the office of President. He must now be fully convinced of the truth of his own statement that the success of the Democratic party would be endangered by his nomination.

The *World* calls upon the Democrats to "nominate their best and ablest men." The party is realizing that had the advice been acted on by the Tammany Convention it might have some prospects.

The Philadelphia *Press* dispatch says: A prominent Radical Senator from the West sent, through a third party, a warning to President Johnson, last night, that if Congress reassembles in September it will be for the purpose of impeaching him. He added that if Mr. Johnson behaved himself in a manner acceptable to the Republicans of both Houses, there would be no danger of a meeting of either House before the next regular session. The President is said to have received the message with an acknowledgment of gratitude to the sender, and a promise to heed it.

When the news of Seymour's nomination was received in Washington, Hancock did not hesitate to denounce the action of the Convention. He did not attempt to disguise his disgust. He denounced Seymour in the severest terms, saying that had it not been for his trickery and hypocrisy, he (Hancock,) could have been nominated. He accused Seymour of adjourning the Convention on Wednesday evening, when it was apparent that a clear majority of the delegates had voted against adjournment, and he charged that Seymour did so solely for the purpose of preventing his (Hancock's) nomination. All this, notwithstanding the General's recent letter pledging himself to the Tammany ticket.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* commenting upon Gen. F. P. Blair's first letter, says in reference to the author's allusion to the restoration of finances after that of the constitution: "This is taking up a bold position, but its weak point lies in the fact that the people have thus far over and over again pronounced against it. Whether the temptation of saving money by acting unfairly towards the national creditors will induce them to change their decision remains to be seen, but at present there is no indication of such a conversion. European observers will continue to believe that they will reject any proposition of which dishonesty is the principal recommendation."

THE Buffalo *Commercial* says: "The true friends of Horatio Seymour, if they value his life, will not vote for him. They will be afraid to do so. They know what a desperate fellow Frank Blair is, and what an insane and uncontrollable desire he has for the Presidency. They know, too, what an enormous capacity for mischief there is in the Blair family. With only the life of Seymour between the realization of Frank Blair's mad ambition, that life would be worth a year's purchase. The Blair family would worry poor Seymour to death in less than a year."

SPEECH OF

HON. OLIVER P. MORTON,

DELIVERED AT

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY 29th, 1868.

Mr. Porter and Fellow Citizens:

I am wholly unable to-night to attempt a response to the very kind and eloquent remarks that have been made to me by Mr. Porter, your distinguished citizen. I can only thank him from my heart for the kindness of what he has said. I can only thank you for this reception. I cannot find words to express my feelings, and must not dare to make the attempt. While Mr. Porter was reciting some of the events of my administration as Governor of Indiana during the war, and bringing up recollections that for the time had been buried, I thought of the struggle that had taken place in the city of Indianapolis and upon several occasions in this Court House yard, when there were dark and gloomy hours, when it seemed almost impossible to see a single star in the sky; yet I thank God that I had faith in the final result, and that faith sustained me and cheered me, and enabled me to do my duty as it was done. When I look back now over the scenes of the war, it seems to me more like a horrid dream than anything else. It seems to me that I could not possibly endure that again, nor that the people could again make such vast, such terrible sacrifices as they made for their country. It has cost the nation dearly in blood and in treasure. Oh! who could describe the sorrow and suffering and agony that has been brought home to fathers, and mothers, and wives, and families. The world can never understand how much private individual suffering there has been for our country. We can go and count a part of the graves. We can go to the Treasury Department and tell pretty nearly how much it has cost in money, but the tears that have been shed, the suffering that has taken place in thousands of households we can never understand and can never comprehend. But I must pass from this theme. I dare not attempt to respond to the various subjects that have been so eloquently touched upon by Mr. Porter in his address.

And now, fellow- citizens, allow me to call your attention to the position of things to-day, and to the duties that devolve upon each and all of us. Without attempting to bring up to your comprehension the vast sacrifices that have been made by the nation individually and collectively, it is impossible for us to understand that all that we have suffered all that we have lost; all that we have endured will be in vain if we shall at the forthcoming election place the power of this nation in the hands of the enemies against whom we contended from the very beginning of the rebellion. It is still the same contest, but somewhat changed in its form. The armies are not now marching to and fro upon the field of battle, but the battles have been changed to the polls, and the question now is whether the power can be wrested from the loyal and patriotic people of this nation and can be placed in the hands of those men who, with their leaders and abettors, brought on the war upon the country, with all its woes, sorrows and untold losses.

We are to-day approaching a State election and a Presidential election. As the States shall vote in October upon the subject of State affairs, they will vote in November, in all probability, upon the Presidency. Now, my friends, let us understand and let the issue be plainly and fairly as are presented. We have two tickets in the field. Gen. Grant is presented as the Union candidate for the Presidency, and the Hon. Schuyler Colfax by the people of this State for Vice President; while on the other hand, Horatio Seymour is the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and Gen. Frank P. Blair for the Vice Presidency. Mr. Seymour, although has been successful in the war, is now the advocate of Peace, while Horatio Seymour, who clamored for peace during the war, now represents the party that was in favor of prosecuting the war. The Democratic party in convention assembled in New York, I believe, began its session on the 4th day of July, and the day was never so desecrated before or since. [Laughter.] That convention has laid down what it calls its fundamental principles, and I beg leave to call your attention to the declaration of that convention on the subject of the reconstruction of the rebel States. I will read from their platform:

"And that any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or to intimidate or coerce it in the choice of the modes and of the persons by which it shall be represented in the Congress of the United States, is a violation of the Constitution, a usurpation, and a long step towards the consolidation of all power in the hands of one department, and can only end in a despotic government, and the total destruction of the rights of the States and of the liberties of the people. That the right of the people peacefully to assemble and petition for a redress of grievances, at all times and seasons, is one which cannot be infringed without destroying the very essence of all free government, and is one which has always been highly prized by the American people, and which the separate existence of the States will be entirely destroyed, and a consolidated government established in place of a Federal Union of co-equal States; and that a revolution, (so-called) of Congress, as usurpations and encroachments of power, and the military occupation of the South by soldiers and sailors, who carried the flag of our country into every part of it, and the military prosecution of the war, its despoiled of the siege." | Generals from the invading Pemberton, however, | and almost without made an "unconditional sight of this great com- | surrender."
mercial metropolis, | with the hundreds of ships of your merchants | and of to the water's edge."

You will perceive that all this action of Congress in the reconstruction of the rebel States, in the efforts to restore the Union and to heal the wounds of the country, is denounced as a usurpation, revolutionary, unconstitutional and void. The Democratic party has thus, by its platform at New York, declared to the people of the rebel States that the various acts of Congress which have been passed for the purpose of reconstruction are void, being unconstitutional, and, being void are of no effect—being of no binding force, and that you are under obligations to pay obedience to them. The Democratic party has informed the people of the rebel States that they are at liberty again to embark in rebellion, to nullify the acts of Congress, and thus to renew the struggle. The Democratic party has invited the people of the rebel States to renew the war, by assuring them that the action of Congress is unconstitutional, and that they are thus not bound to pay any attention to these reconstruction acts of Congress. If the people of the South do again embark in rebellion, the Democratic party of the North is responsible for the blood that is shed, will rest upon their shoulders. [Loud applause and a voice, "We will lick them again."] We understand, my friends, that nineteen (perhaps, out of twenty) of the Southern States of the rebel States are hostile to the Government of the United States. They are hostile to these governments that we have formed—they are full of hatred to the people of the North: what is more, they are all armed. You can't go into a rebel house or cabin in all the Southern States but what you will find from one to half a dozen rifles and muskets.

The private soldiers and the officers of the rebel army who served together for years are living together there in the same neighborhoods ready to take up the musket and the sword and to fall into line again when the call is made, and with this hostile and rebel population in the Southern States surrounding these governments, that have been called into existence under the acts of Congress, the Democratic party of the Northern States, by inviting them to rebellion and again calling upon them to take their arms by assuring them that all of these laws are void and of no force or effect, and that they are not bound to yield obedience to any. This is the position of the Democratic party according to its platform, and if the power shall pass into the hands of this party, if they can elect a President who stands on this platform, then indeed will the revolution go back. Then indeed will all the blood have been shed in vain; then will all this treasure have been wasted, and all the harmful changes that would have been filled up—after wives have been widowed without number, and fathers left without children—the rebels will finally triumph. Ah, my friends, this question is the most responsible for the beginning of the war. If they had not told the deluded people of the South that the Government should be held still while they carried on the work of secession they never would have undertaken secession. Why, this very State, in this very old State House up here, the Democratic minority in the Legislature of '61, told the people of the State of Indiana for the purpose of subduing the rebellion then but just commencing, that the Lincoln wives their dead bodies. And what was the language of the Democracy of Indiana, was the language of the Democracy of Ohio, and of all the other States. Believing these declarations they madly plunged into the war against this Union. But it further evidence was wanting in regard to the character of the Democratic party and its purposes, it is found in the nomination of Gen. Frank Blair for the Vice Presidency. Now that you were nominated, and without which he could not have been nominated. I will ask my friend to read some extracts from this letter.

"The reconstruction policy of the radicals will be complete before the next election; the States so long excluded from the Union will be admitted, the Senate established, and the carpet-baggers installed in their seats in both branches of Congress, with the responsibility of changing the political character of the Government even if the Democratic party elects the President and a majority of the popular branches of Congress. We cannot therefore, under the usurpation plan of reconstruction by Congressional action; the Senate will continue a bar to its repeal. Must we submit to it? How can we overturn it? It can only be overthrown by the authority of the Executive, who is sworn to maintain the Constitution, and who will fail to do his duty if he allows the Constitution to perish from a series of unconstitutional enactments which are in palpable violation of its fundamental principles.

"If the President elected by the Democracy enforces or permits others to enforce the reconstruction acts, he radicals, by the accession of twenty spurious Senators and fifty Representatives, will control both branches of Congress, and his administration will be powerless as the present one of Mr. Johnson."

This is the remedy pointed out by Frank Blair. They cannot change the Government by electing a President, and the Senate cannot be changed under four years. He states the difficulties that lie in the way of the Democratic party exactly, of accomplishing this thing by legislation. They cannot undo it by legislation under four years. How then do they propose to do it? Why, by force, to be done? To elect a President who shall have command of the army, and by military power overturn and disperse these loyal State Governments, and shall by military power restore to power in the Union men of the South in the hands of these rebels who brought the war upon us. This is the remedy proposed by the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, and I would like to appeal to the honest Democracy within the sound of my voice; do you approve of the proposition? do you propose never to submit to the will of the Government? do you propose now again to resort to war and bring upon us all the horrors of a revolution? I will ask my friend to read again from Gen. Blair's letter:

"There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own governments and elect Senators and Representatives. The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the loyal representatives elected by the white people of the South, and with the co-operation of the President it will be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution. It will not be able to withstand the public judgment, if distinctly invoked and clearly expressed, on this fundamental issue, and it is the only way to avoid future strife to get this issue plainly to the country.

"I repeat that this is the real and only question which we should allow to control us. Shall we submit to the usurpations by which the Government has been overthrown, or shall we assert ourselves for its full and complete restoration. It is idle to talk of bonds, greenbacks, gold, the public faith and the public credit. What can a Democratic President do in regard to any of these with a Congress in both branches controlled by the carpet-baggers and their allies? He will be powerless to stop the supplies by which idle negroes are organized into camps, by which an army is maintained to protect these vagabonds in idleness and support at the public expense.

"These, and things like these, eat up the revenue and rendered the Government and destroy its credit, make the difference between gold and greenbacks. We must restore the Constitution before we can restore the finances, and to do this we must have a President who will execute the will of the people by breaking up these governments built by this Congress, known as the reconstruction acts. I wish to stand before the Convention upon the platform as it is one which embraces everything else that is of value in the State and nation. This question alone is the one thing that includes all that is worth a contest, and without it there is nothing that gives dignity, honor or value to the struggle."

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We are to-day approaching a State election and a Presidential election. As the States shall vote in October upon the subject of State affairs, they will vote in November, in all probability, upon the Presidency. Now, my friends, let us understand and let the issue be plainly and fairly as are presented. We have two tickets in the field. Gen. Grant is presented as the Union candidate for the Presidency, and the Hon. Schuyler Colfax by the people of this State for Vice President; while on the other hand, Horatio Seymour is the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and Gen. Frank P. Blair for the Vice Presidency. Mr. Seymour, although has been successful in the war, is now the advocate of Peace, while Horatio Seymour, who clamored for peace during the war, now represents the party that was in favor of prosecuting the war. The Democratic party in convention assembled in New York, I believe, began its session on the 4th day of July, and the day was never so desecrated before or since. [Laughter.] That convention has laid down what it calls its fundamental principles, and I beg leave to call your attention to the declaration of that convention on the subject of the reconstruction of the rebel States. I will read from their platform:

"And that any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or to intimidate or coerce it in the choice of the modes and of the persons by which it shall be represented in the Congress of the United States, is a violation of the Constitution, a usurpation, and a long step towards the consolidation of all power in the hands of one department, and can only end in a despotic government, and the total destruction of the rights of the States and of the liberties of the people. That the right of the people peacefully to assemble and petition for a redress of grievances, at all times and seasons, is one which cannot be infringed without destroying the very essence of all free government, and is one which has always been highly prized by the American people, and which the separate existence of the States will be entirely destroyed, and a consolidated government established in place of a Federal Union of co-equal States; and that a revolution, (so-called) of Congress, as usurpations and encroachments of power, and the military occupation of the South by soldiers and sailors, who carried the flag of our country into every part of it, and the military prosecution of the war, its despoiled of the siege." | Generals from the invading Pemberton, however, | and almost without made an "unconditional sight of this great com- | surrender."
mercial metropolis, | with the hundreds of ships of your merchants | and of to the water's edge."

You will perceive that all this action of Congress in the reconstruction of the rebel States, in the efforts to restore the Union and to heal the wounds of the country, is denounced as a usurpation, revolutionary, unconstitutional and void. The Democratic party has thus, by its platform at New York, declared to the people of the rebel States that the various acts of Congress which have been passed for the purpose of reconstruction are void, being unconstitutional, and, being void are of no effect—being of no binding force, and that you are under obligations to pay obedience to them. The Democratic party has informed the people of the rebel States that they are at liberty again to embark in rebellion, to nullify the acts of Congress, and thus to renew the struggle. The Democratic party has invited the people of the rebel States to renew the war, by assuring them that the action of Congress is unconstitutional, and that they are thus not bound to pay any attention to these reconstruction acts of Congress. If the people of the South do again embark in rebellion, the Democratic party of the North is responsible for the blood that is shed, will rest upon their shoulders. [Loud applause and a voice, "We will lick them again."] We understand, my friends, that nineteen (perhaps, out of twenty) of the Southern States of the rebel States are hostile to the Government of the United States. They are hostile to these governments that we have formed—they are full of hatred to the people of the North: what is more, they are all armed. You can't go into a rebel house or cabin in all the Southern States but what you will find from one to half a dozen rifles and muskets.

The private soldiers and the officers of the rebel army who served together for years are living together there in the same neighborhoods ready to take up the musket and the sword and to fall into line again when the call is made, and with this hostile and rebel population in the Southern States surrounding these governments, that have been called into existence under the acts of Congress, the Democratic party of the Northern States, by inviting them to rebellion and again calling upon them to take their arms by assuring them that all of these laws are void and of no force or effect, and that they are not bound to yield obedience to any. This is the position of the Democratic party according to its platform, and if the power shall pass into the hands of this party, if they can elect a President who stands on this platform, then indeed will the revolution go back. Then indeed will all the blood have been shed in vain; then will all this treasure have been wasted, and all the harmful changes that would have been filled up—after wives have been widowed without number, and fathers left without children—the rebels will finally triumph.

Ah, my friends, this question is the most responsible for the beginning of the war. If they had not told the deluded people of the South that the Government should be held still while they carried on the work of secession they never would have undertaken secession. Why, this very State, in this very old State House up here, the Democratic minority in the Legislature of '61, told the people of the State of Indiana for the purpose of subduing the rebellion then but just commencing, that the Lincoln wives their dead bodies. And what was the language of the Democracy of Indiana, was the language of the Democracy of Ohio, and of all the other States. Believing these declarations they madly plunged into the war against this Union. But it further evidence was wanting in regard to the character of the Democratic party and its purposes, it is found in the nomination of Gen. Frank Blair for the Vice Presidency. Now that you were nominated, and without which he could not have been nominated. I will ask my friend to read some extracts from this letter.

"The reconstruction policy of the radicals will be complete before the next election; the States so long excluded from the Union will be admitted, the Senate established, and the carpet-baggers installed in their seats in both branches of Congress, with the responsibility of changing the political character of the Government even if the Democratic party elects the President and a majority of the popular branches of Congress. We cannot therefore, under the usurpation plan of reconstruction by Congressional action; the Senate will continue a bar to its repeal. Must we submit to it? How can we overturn it? It can only be overthrown by the authority of the Executive, who is sworn to maintain the Constitution, and who will fail to do his duty if he allows the Constitution to perish from a series of unconstitutional enactments which are in palpable violation of its fundamental principles.

"If the President elected by the Democracy enforces or permits others to enforce the reconstruction acts, he radicals, by the accession of twenty spurious Senators and fifty Representatives, will control both branches of Congress, and his administration will be powerless as the present one of Mr. Johnson."

This is the remedy pointed out by Frank Blair. They cannot change the Government by electing a President, and the Senate cannot be changed under four years. He states the difficulties that lie in the way of the Democratic party exactly, of accomplishing this thing by legislation. They cannot undo it by legislation under four years. How then do they propose to do it? Why, by force, to be done? To elect a President who shall have command of the army, and by military power overturn and disperse these loyal State Governments, and shall by military power restore to power, place the Union men of the South in the hands of these rebels who brought the war upon us. This is the remedy proposed by the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, and I would like to appeal to the honest Democracy within the sound of my voice; do you approve of the proposition? do you propose never to submit to the will of the Government? do you propose now again to resort to war and bring upon us all the horrors of a revolution? I will ask my friend to read again from Gen. Blair's letter:

"There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own governments and elect Senators and Representatives. The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the loyal representatives elected by the white people of the South, and with the co-operation of the President it will be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution. It will not be able to withstand the public judgment, if distinctly invoked and clearly expressed, on this fundamental issue, and it is the only way to avoid future strife to get this issue plainly to the country.

"I repeat that this is the real and only question which we should allow to control us. Shall we submit to the usurpations by which the Government has been overthrown, or shall we assert ourselves for its full and complete restoration. It is idle to talk of bonds, greenbacks, gold, the public faith and the public credit. What can a Democratic President do in regard to any of these with a Congress in both branches controlled by the carpet-baggers and their allies? He will be powerless to stop the supplies by which idle negroes are organized into camps, by which an army is maintained to protect these vagabonds in idleness and support at the public expense.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1868.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENNA.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENNA.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

CONGRESS—XXIID DISTRICT.

JAMES S. NEGLEY.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE.

G. MORRISON COATES, of Philadelphia.
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

District.	District.
1. W. H. Barnes,	13. Samuel Knorr,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. B. F. Wagoneller,
3. Richard Wildey,	15. Chas. H. Miller,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. John Stewart,
5. Watson P. McGill,	17. George W. Elder,
6. J. H. Bringhurst,	18. A. G. Olmstead,
7. Frank C. Heaton,	19. Simon Silz,
8. Isaac Eckert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hooper,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Rand,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum.	24. J. S. Rutan.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR—JAMES L. GRAHAM.

ASSEMBLY—GEORGE WILSON, MILES S. HUMPHREYS, VINCENT MILLER, JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL KERR, GEORGE F. MORGAN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—ALFRED L. PEARSON.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.

COUNTY CONTROLLER—HENRY LAMBERT

COUNTY COMMISSIONER — JONATHAN NEELEY.

COUNTY SURVEYOR—R. L. MCCULLY.

DIRECTOR OF POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

ORGANIZE GRANT and COLFAX Clubs in every ward, borough and township in the county. Success depends upon organization.

WADE HAMPTON THE TRUE EXPONENT.

A day or two ago we directed attention to the fact that the *Post*, the Democratic organ for Western Pennsylvania, had failed to publish WADE HAMPTON's speech delivered at Charleston, after his return from the Democratic Convention, in which he gives an authentic account of the formation of the Tammany Platform. To this the *Post* replies as follows:

"The New York *Tribune* published in full the speeches of Toombs and Colb, of Georgia, and Wade Hampton, of South Carolina delivered recently by those gentlemen at ratification meetings. If the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL finds them prejudicial to the Democracy, or calculated to do it harm, the Republican sidelit will publish them. The *Post* will print as many speeches of leading men as it can find space for without any advice on that head from Republican Journals. *If, however, the* COMMERCIAL *desires our opinion of Wade Hampton's speech, whether it approves of it, we give it as we always do, without hesitation.* WE COMMEND AND APPROVE OF EVERY WORD WE HAVE READ FROM WADE HAMPTON SINCE THE NOMINATION. Now perhaps the COMMERCIAL will condescend to illuminate the public as to its treasonable expressions."

We will, premising that the *Post* will scarcely deny that WADE HAMPTON *was* a traitor to his country, and a rebel against his government. Whether its sympathies were with him, and the cause which he fought to sustain, during the "four years of horror, ruin and shame," the editor of that sheet can best answer. To show that WADE HAMPTON is *still* a rebel, and that he has the boldness to utter his revolutionary sentiments; more especially to show what the *Post* so fully indorses, we need only reproduce the following extract from his speech:

"I recognize on all occasions the right of the people to demand from their representatives an account of their stewardship, and I am, therefore, here to render an account of mine as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention. This reason would have been of itself sufficient to bring me to Charleston; but there were others of a personal character which induced me to visit Charleston at the present time. Four years—during which a nation has died; four years, in which horror, ruin and shame have come upon us—have passed since I was last in this noble, battle-scarred old city. Then, proudly erect, and flushed with victory, she stood holding the key to the rest of our State, and proudly defying her enemies.

"Well gentlemen, as I cannot tax my voice further, I will only give an account of what transpired in New York, and how the platform upon WHICH WE CAN NOW ALL STAND, was MADE. You recollect that the committee on the platform was composed of one member from each State. When we first met there were naturally great differences of opinion. Among the resolutions offered was one declaring that the right of sugrage was purely a matter for State legislation. There were men there, too, who told us that it was good Democratic doctrine, but asserted that it was necessary to define who formed the States; to establish guards and limits by which we could go back to SOME CERTAIN PERIOD IN OUR HISTORY, AND SAY WHO WERE THE CITIZENS. I therefore asked them to declare that the question of the RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE BELONGED TO THE STATE GOVERNMENTS THAT EXISTED UP TO 1865. SOME DOUBTS, HOWEVER, WERE EXPRESSED OF THE POLICY OF SUCH A DECLARATION. GENTLEMEN FROM THE NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST, ALL SHOWED THE GREATEST DISPOSITION TO ACT IN HARMONY. I am free to confess that they met us everywhere with cordiality and good will. In fact, they declared their willingness to give us everything we could desire, BUT THEY BEGGED US TO REMEMBER THAT THEY HAD A GREAT FIGHT TO MAKE AT THE NORTH, AND THEY THEREFORE BESOUGHT US NOT TO LOAD THE PLATFORM WITH A WEIGHT THAT THEY COULD NOT CARRY AGAINST THE PREJUDICES WHICH THEY HAD TO ENCOUNTER. HELP THEM ONCE TO GAIN THE POWER, AND THEY WOULD DO THEIR UTMOST TO RELIEVE THE SOUTHERN STATES, AND RESTORE TO US THE UNION AND CONSTITUTION AS IT HAD EXISTED PREVIOUS TO THE WAR. I could not fail to reciprocate their kindness, and I felt that I represented my people in so doing. I therefore withdrew my resolution, and CONSENTED TO THAT OFFERED BY THE DISTINGUISHED BAYARD, OF DELAWARE, THAT "SUFFRAGE WAS A MATTER FOR STATE LEGISLATION," PROVIDED THEY WOULD ALLOW ME TO ADD THREE WORDS. THEY AGREED TO THIS, AND I THEN ADDED THE CLAUSE WHICH YOU WILL FIND EMBODIED IN THE PLATFORM: 'AND WE DECLARE THAT THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS ARE UNCONSTITUTIONAL, REVOLUTIONARY AND VOID.' THAT IS MY PLANK IN THE PLATFORM. THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC PARTY BEING PLEDGED TO THAT DECLARATION, I WANTED NOTHING ELSE. I could wait in patience for their triumph to show us how it was to be worked out in their own good time. THAT THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE BELONGS TO THE STATES IS A POLICY THAT SUITS US, WHEN THE GREAT DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS PLEDGED TO THE DECLARATION THAT THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS ARE UNCONSTITUTIONAL, REVOLUTIONARY AND VOID; ESPECIALLY WHEN EVERY MEMBER OF THE PARTY, AND THE WARMEST ARE FROM THE NORTH, IS READY TO TAKE IT UP AND CARRY IT OUT."

That tells the whole story. The Southern State Governments are to be restored "as before the war." The lost cause is to be regained in the only way left open to the rebel leaders. The Northern Democrats, in return for the help of the Southern traitors to place them in power, pledged them "everything they could desire." Even WADE HAMPTON declares: "I wanted nothing else." This means the restoration of Slavery, and the acknowledgment of the right of Secession, as they existed in 1861. It means a renewal of the bloody conflict, with all its attendant horrors, and the Pittsburgh *Post* says AMEN!

Do you believe GRANT and COLFAX are better deserving of the suffrages of the American people than SEYMOUR and BLAIR? Then show your faith by your works. Work for GRANT and COLFAX. Make votes for them wherever you can exert your influence.

THE question in political circles is—IS SEYMOUR going to decline? Three weeks ago he told the Tammany Committee that he would transmit an early letter of formal acceptance. Since then he has not been heard from. What is the hitch? Evidently a screw is loose somewhere. What is it?

WADE HAMPTON'S GENEROSITY.

The authority of WADE HAMPTON, with the Democratic party, is an established fact. There is no toleration in his nature or teachings. He says to all in the South who have the franchise, "do as the Democrats wish or starve." WADE HAMPTON proposes to have all dismissed from employment who vote for General GRANT. The proposition shows the temper and brutality of the man. To dismiss a man from employment because of his political convictions, is the meanest and most cowardly revenge, utterly opposed to the boasted chivalry of the South, but in perfect accordance with the teachings of history. Slavery is first of the body, then of the mind. When the first dies, the second is striven for. "If we cannot buy and sell you, we can, at least, command your voices; if not, you know the consequences."

The proposition, apart from the view previously taken respecting proposed revolution, is a hideous social revolution in itself, sapping the life springs from that liberty given for the protection of the South from oligarchial tyranny. To punish or avert is equally difficult. There is only the court of public opinion; and for the adverse decision of that such men as WADE HAMPTON care little. There are those who in spite of all moral codes will be immoral; and some men are so constituted that unless they play the tyrant they are nothing. WADE HAMPTON's proposal is the worst form of tyranny known. In aristocratic countries it is found in existence amongst landlords towards their tenants. The master who injures a working man because he exercises his own political right, would sell the workman if he had the power. Political tyranny is only another form of slavery. There is more sense in letting falsehood and truth grapple in open encounter than in seeking private revenge for public discomfiture.

WADE HAMPTON's threat is, of course, hurled at the heads of the black race, who happen to be employed by Democratic masters. If the blacks do vote, they must vote for their old masters. If not, starve. WADE HAMPTON's position is illogical; he is not in a frame of mind to chop logic, but would prefer to chop off heads. The blacks may vote if they will go for SEYMOUR and BLAIR; if not, they may starve. The objection, therefore, against the colored vote is not to the vote itself, only as to the way it may be cast. If for the Democrats, then negro suffrage would be held to be the greatest good. Against, it is the old intent in new words—damning the negro by starving him.

Do you desire the success of GRANT and COLFAX? Then give that desire practical expression by doing something for the success of the cause. Join the club in your district, and if you have no club help to form one.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* indulged in another display of poultry yesterday. In other words, it brought out all its roosters to crow over the Kentucky election, which, to say the least, was hard on the roosters. Not the slightest significance is attached to the Kentucky Gubernatorial election on Monday. There was scarcely any contest at all, the State being irretrievably bound over to the rebel Democracy. Kentucky is one of the few States which GRANT and COLFAX lay no sort of claim to. To shout so loudly, therefore, over the fact that a Democratic Governor has been elected, only betrays how hard pushed the party are just now. All accounts agree the majority may reach fifty or sixty thousand, but it may be less. In 1867 there were three candidates for Governor in that State—BARNES, Republican; HELM, Democrat, and KINKEAD, third party. HELM's majority over BARNES was 56,286; over all, 43,119. Adding the third party vote to HELM's majority, where it belongs, the Democratic majority in 1867 was 69,453. From this it will be seen that the Democratic majority has been reduced, not increased. At no time for the last four years has the Democratic majority in the State been less than 36,000, which was MCCLELLAN's in 1864. Does not the loud crowing in which the *Post* indulges sadly overshoot the mark?

REASON with your doubtful neighbor, and show him that GRANT and COLFAX are for peace, while the voice of the rebel Democracy is still for war.

BOASTFUL SEMMES.

SEMMES is given to boasting. He is a perfect IAGO in that line. Before he left the harbor of Cherbourg to fight the Kearsarge he boasted—but in vain. The Alabama soon found a rest in the waters from its piratical life when brought to a fair test with an American vessel of war. Still the pirate boasts; still flaunts his defiance in the streets of Washington, and talks treason, blood and murder, if the South cannot have the right to "damn the nigger" and rule the "mean white." The boastful threats of SEMMES would be as weak as the shots of the Alabama against the Kearsarge, did they not show the temper of all those who look on the pirate as a hero. As he represents the spirit of many who would again rush to war, his boastful threats at Washington will not pass unheeded.

It is a most important feature of the Tammany nominations that they have brought such a man as Pirate SEMMES to the front. They have given him courage to walk the streets of Washington and spout treason by the yard, and given him the assurance to ask for arms. If this be not in consonance with the wishes of Democrats, they should disavow all connection with SEMMES. Instead of that they declare SEMMES valiant, applaud him and predicate what will be the result, if they do not have the good fortune to elect SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and worse still if they do. SEMMES is a champion of the Democracy, a foe to free institutions, and our political opponents are not only proud of their Captain, but indorse his words.

HAVE you organized a GRANT and COLFAX Club in your district? If not, you have yet to discharge the most important duty you owe to the party.

GATHERING FOR THE CONFLICT.

The people are preparing for the grand conflict. The arguments of the canvass are overwhelmingly convincing, and are rapidly concentrating the friends of the Union under the banner of GRANT and COLFAX. In Allegheny county the work has commenced in earnest, and clubs are being organized in every district. A deep sense of responsibility pervades the minds of Republicans, and is moving them to action. They are full of hope and inspired by confidence in the triumph of those principles for which they have contended alike with the ballot and the bullet. In a fortnight this county will be thoroughly organized, and the work of recruiting the ranks will be pressed with vigor thereafter until the day of battle. This gathering of the people is one of the most encouraging indications of the campaign. It is a certain forerunner of success. The tide is setting in and will increase in volume as it rolls on. GRANT is the voluntary choice of the people. They nominated him long before the Chicago Convention was held, and will assuredly ratify that nomination. The prospects were never brighter in the "Banner County," and we can assure our friends in other parts of the State that we will do our whole duty when the day of action comes.

THAT eminent patriot ROBERT TOOMBS, of Georgia, is in a state of gushing ecstacy almost painful to contemplate. The good old times he is very sure will return again, with the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR; and he is as certain they will be elected as he is that JEFF. DAVIS is the greatest patriot and the most deeply abused man in existence. TOOMBS, it is said, is coming North to stump the benighted regions that show an inclination to go for GRANT and COLFAX. SEMMES has got as far as Washington on a similar mission; and HAMPTON will speedily follow. The Democracy, it is understood, have sent for them. Let them come by all means.

THE GENTLE LAMBS!

The Pittsburgh *Post* don't find room for half the speeches that are made for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Even HAMPTON's speech it has not printed, while the speeches of TOOMBS, SEMMES, VANCE & Co. are entirely ignored. We will do our part to supply the omission by giving occasionally choice extracts like the following from the speech of Mr. WILLIAMSON, a prominent Democrat, at a SEYMOUR and BLAIR meeting in New Orleans. Talking of arraigning the Radicals, he said:

"We arraign them in the name of our own dearly beloved Confederate dead [cheers] whose bones are strewn all over the Northwest; *killed in battle by the atrocious cruelty of the Radical Governments.* [Cheers. Again, says the orator: "Your geographical position gives you the best commercial opportunities in the Germans, but unless you drive out these negroes and scalawags, unless the Anglo-Saxons rise against negro domination in Louisiana, there is no prospect for this country. Great cheering. I believe we will carry our candidates as firmly as there is a throne of God. But even if defeat should fall upon us, do not be discouraged; the time will come when we shall reclaim the country—let us mount into the State—*let us lay our bones in Louisiana, and if these carpet-baggers and scalawaggers remain, let us hunt them from the country.*"

Once elect GRANT President, Mr. WILLIAMSON and all others like him will soon find their level—a consummation for which men who have right hearts do most earnestly pray. Elect SEYMOUR to the Presidency, Mr. WILLIAMSON and his crew would be cocks of the walk. Whoever would be glad to see them in that capacity should vote for SEYMOUR and BLAIR—especially BLAIR!

COMBINED effort is the secret of success in politics. Then organize the forces of GRANT and COLFAX in every village and school district in the State.

WE it tend, then, to pay off immediately, or as the COMMERCIAL would say, as fast as paper mill and printing press can do," the sixteen hundred millions of the five-twenty bonds, and consequently have a circulation to that amount, lose the issue of the national banks!—say three hundred and fifty millions; which will be retired by the payment of their bonds. —*Pittsburgh Post.*

The *Post* then is for "paying off" the debt by issuing greenbacks "as fast as paper mill and printing press" can grind them out. But it answers only a part of our question. We want to know how the greenbacks are to be paid off, and what part of the bonds or debt will be paid with not a dollar of greenbacks redeemed? The omission by the *Post* to answer this branch of the inquiry suggests the fallacy of its policy—if policy it can called.

But let us for a moment examine the idea of paying off "sixteen hundred millions of the five-twenty bonds" in greenbacks "as fast as paper mill and printing press" can manufacture the greenbacks—a form of expression extremely suggestive of utter worthlessness and ultimate repudiation. Let us take the first issue of Five-twenties which are principally held in Europe. Mr. SEYMOUR, we believe, puts the amount held in the United States at about ten millions. Having got the greenbacks in hand and all things ready to "pay," the greenback tender is made to the European bondholders. The bonds not being due yet, is it at all likely the offer would be accepted? Is it probable that an interest bearing bond would be given up for a non-interest bearing greenback? But if the holders should agree to make the exchange, what part of the debt would be paid by the operation? Are not greenbacks evidences of debt, *undeniably payable in gold?* Would not, therefore, the bonds, which you say are not payable in gold, have been converted into that which for a certainty is, and the debt diminished not one dollar?

But further: confusion and distrust having been created among the holders of bonds and greenbacks abroad, the direct tendency, if not the inevitable effect, would be their shipment back for sale at what they would fetch, whereby the country would be drained of gold and a new complication created. Greenbacks would decline—nobody knows to what figure, inflicting a loss on every valuable interest in the land of untold millions.

This would be the inevitable result of the *Post's* plan, if it could be made to work. But it could not be made to work. There is no power to compel bondholders, at home or abroad, to give them up for greenbacks; but what would be done would be the creation of distrust of our faith to such an extent as would defeat any future attempts to fund the debt and reduce the rate of interest, which is the true course to pursue, the bonds being not now due, only convertible. So we see that the *Post's* plan would not pay a single dollar of the indebtedness, but convert it into paper redeemable in coin.

Let the editor of the *Post* put on his thinking cap, get rid of his prejudices and reason on this question like a man of sense.

GRANT organized his forces and scattered the hosts of treason and rebellion at Appomattox. The friends of GRANT and COLFAX are now asked to organize and keep those rebel hosts out of place and power.

HORATIO SEYMOUR lays claim to the support and confidence of the American people on the ground that he "does not own a United States bond, and never did own one." This may be a very good reason why he should receive the support of those who for four years did their worst to destroy the Government, but we very much question if those or the friends of those who placed everything, even their own precious lives, at the disposal of the Government that it might live, will regard it as a sufficient reason why they should help to secure the election of Mr. SEYMOUR President. One needs to know but few personal acts of a man to obtain a correct idea of him. SEYMOUR's affiliation with the New York mob, his speech artfully and heartlessly instigating that domestic revolution in the interest of General LEE, who was at that moment vainly endeavoring to make good the boast that he would water his horse in the Delaware, this prompt denial that he ever soiled his hands with a Government security—these afford all that is necessary by way of starting points and corner-stones to enable one to obtain a complete survey and map of the man. Like BUCHANAN, he has steered clear of Government securities,—he so hated the cause in behalf of which they were issued that he would not touch one of them. It has been so with regard to city, town and county bonds issued to assist in obtaining soldiers,—he "does not own and never did own one." Who wants to know more of HORATIO SEYMOUR?

THE Pittsburgh *Post* is still on the rampage, its cry being "greenbacks for bonds." As yet, however, it has not found time to tell us from what source the greenbacks are to come. The New York *World*, when pressed, said they were to be obtained by taxing the people. But PENDLETON, whom the *Post* follows, is for printing them to the tune of $500,000,000. With our neighbor the mode of getting the greenbacks is of so small a matter that it don't think it worth its while to express an opinion. And the indifference with which it treats the question, what will a greenback dollar be worth with the PENDLETON idea carried out? is truly refreshing. And the question, in what shall the greenbacks be paid? in the estimation of our neighbor is beneath contempt. The man who paid his debts by giving his notes and paid his notes by repudiating them, no doubt was the father of the doctrine of which the *Post* is the very able champion.

EVERY stump in the South has a SEYMOUR and BLAIR orator. The scene throughout the entire secession district reminds one of the early days of the rebellion. We have given numerous examples of the speeches. We now add another from the "effort" of Colonel J. P. THOMAS, at a SEYMOUR and BLAIR meeting in Columbus, South Carolina, as follows:

"The loyalty due to the Government we now acknowledge is not inconsistent with our fidelity to the sentiments, the principles and the memories of our confederate cause. It may be premature to deck with laurels the brows of the living, but not too soon is it to strew with garlands the graves of the dead in the cause. Praise, then, to the soldiery—officers and men alike—who live in honor, or died in glory. Upon many a hard-fought battle field they showed their fidelity to the 'lost cause.'"

WHILE the Pittsburgh *Post* is for grinding out greenbacks without limit to pay, as it expresses it, the debt, the New York *World* takes the opposite ground, thus: "*The Democratic party is pledged by the platform to appreciate the greenbacks to par, and use them for the payment of that part of the public debt which is not by express provision of the law due in coin.*" Which is the true Democratic doctrine—paper or "something that chinks?"

CARL SCHURZ.

This distinguished orator, we learn by a letter from the Chairman of the State Central Committee, will pass through this city on his way East, on Tuesday, August 25, and will then address the German Republicans of this county, *in German*. This announcement is, of itself, sufficient to procure him a full house on that occasion.

On his return from the East he will address our Republican friends in English, on the issues of the day; of the time and place of which due notice will be given.

THE late leaders of the rebellion who have come to the front as leaders of the Democratic party, seem anxious for another war. If their words mean anything they intend there shall be one. So far as we understand the feelings of the Boys in Blue, they will decline no necessity. But let this be understood: If there must be another appeal to arms, the conflict will be short but very decisive. If TOOMBS, HAMPTON, SEMMES, FORREST & Co., have not had enough of fighting, let them be gratified. Our impression is that after that few of the leaders who talk so defiantly now would ever be heard of as delegates and platform makers in Democratic conventions.

TOOMBS of Georgia, that eminent patriot, who doubtless yet expects to call the roll of his slaves in Boston, at any rate have a place in SEYMOUR's Cabinet, in a late speech declared that he—SEYMOUR—"had been true to the South—true in peace and true in war." As for FRANK BLAIR, he spoke in terms of beautiful moderation, thus:

"The Reconstruction acts are null and void, and *shall not stand.* . . . The grinning skeletons which have been set up in our midst as legislators *shall be ousted by Frank Blair whom* OUR PARTY HAS EXPRESSLY APPOINTED FOR THAT PURPOSE. All these things shall be swept away from the bosom of the country." . . . It is needless to tell them (Republicans) that there is but one great principle of justice which should rule, and that resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."

The Pittsburgh *Post* indorses these sentiments as sound Democratic doctrine, and thinks them, like their author, eminently suited to the times.

HOWELL COBB, one of the original conspirators under BUCHANAN, in his SEYMOUR and BLAIR ratification speech, at Atlanta, expressed himself in the following defiant language: "In war we drew the sword and bade them defiance, in peace we gather up the manhood of the South, and raising the banner of constitutional equality, and gathering around it the good men of the North as well as the South, *we hurl into their teeth to-day the same defiance, and bid them come on to the struggle. We are ready for it if you are.* [Great applause.]" Those who like this kind of talk and think the spirit back of it is just the thing, should do all they can to secure the election of the Tammany ticket.

SINCE WADE HAMPTON, the former rebel cavalryman, has become chief platform maker in the Democratic party and the recognized expounder of its principles, it is interesting to recur to his personal views publicly expressed. To show how devoted he is to the Union, we quote the following from his late Charleston speech:

"Wherever my future lot shall be cast—whether I find fortune permits me to spend the rest of my days in this land I have loved so well, or whether fortune forces me to wage the battle of life under other skies—wherever I may be, *should a foul deed of violence be attempted against the Government of the United States, if life and volition are left to me, none will respond more promptly than myself.* I will be found, and at all times, under all circumstances, everywhere my prayer shall be for the people and for the flag, and on my State and people, the richest blessings that a merciful God can bestow." Long and continued cheering.

Another Offer of Territory.

Moreno, an Italian, who has seen the world, offers to America an island and treaty with twenty Malay Rajahs. He has seen Mr. Seward and the negotiations are on foot. He is empowered by the Malayan Rajahs to treat for the sale of the island. The Malays, and indeed most of the Asiatic nations, have suffered to much by the Western "civilization" introduced by the English, Dutch, French, Spanish and Portuguese, that they are most willing to seek the friendship and protection of the American people. They naturally argue thus: "We know what the friendship of Europeans is. We understand what the value of their civilization is. We know that in exchange for our hospitality they give us injustice, cruelty and spoliation. We have not yet tried the Americans. All we hear of them is good. Let us, therefore, invite them. They may be just and save us from the rapacity and invasions of the English and Dutch if we grant them territorial acquisitions and the privileges of establishing naval stations and unobstructed trade. At all events we are suffering the worst that can befall us now, and therefore by exchanging masters we will not be in a worse condition."

Moreno is a thoroughly traveled man. He has visited India; was the aide-de-camp of Nava Sahib during the Indian rebellion in 1857. Made his escape to Calcutta; visited China and Japan and also the Malayan Group. He first made an offer to his own country, Italy, of the island and the treaty of the Rajahs, but Italy could not colonize. He then saw Napoleon, who thanked him for what he had done for a distressed French crew, and at length he saw Mr. Seward, who looks upon his report favorably, and will probably institute inquiries.

Moreno asks to be appointed special commissioner of the United States to the Malayan Rajahs; and asserts that through his personal knowledge and influence he can effect treaties and concessions that will be most advantageous to America.

Georgian Senators.

Mr. Joshua Hill, a lawyer by profession, is upwards of fifty years of age. During the war he took no part, unless in being a candidate for Governor in 1863-3. Since the close of the war, he has been an advanced Republican, avowing himself strongly in favor of the restoration of Georgia on the terms offered by Congress. His election is approved by nearly all classes in the State. Mr. Hill is spoken of as a high-toned gentleman of prepossessing manners and good culture. In 1857-8 he defeated the brother of A. H. Stevens, and was returned to Congress as a Whig. He has taken ground in favor of Grant and Colfax.

Homer Virgil Milton Miller is a year or two the senior of Mr. Hill, a physician of considerable celebrity, and was an Old Line Whig of the straitest sect, and was frequently run for Congress by that party, in a hopelessly Democratic district. During the war he was a surgeon in the Confederate forces, and after the close of the war became a conservative reconstructionist, one of those who advocated compliance with the orders of Congress, not because they liked them, but because they were the best terms likely to be offered. He is a very eloquent man, and his powers of speech have won for him the name of "the Demosthenes of the mountains." Both the Senators are Georgians and have for many years been prominently before the people in State affairs.

The West and a Market.

There are signs of a change in the transportation of grain from the Northwest that deserves notice. The new route is by New Orleans. The grain is to be taken from all points having access to the Mississippi and carried by barges to the city, through bills of lading being given to the shippers. It is alleged that the grain taken at St. Louis will be laid down in eighteen days in Philadelphia or New York by this route, and at fourteen cents a bushel cheaper to New York or Philadelphia than by way of Chicago, and ten days quicker transit to Liverpool by New Orleans than via Chicago. Land and buildings have been bought in New Orleans, and a large elevator will be erected adjacent to the warehouses. The work will be done. Half a million dollars, and that chiefly Western capital, is being laid out in New Orleans to sustain the new undertaking.

LAST year there was some commotion in mining circles in consequence of a report that silver had been found in abundance at the head of Lake Superior, on the Canada shore. Just as parties were inclined to speculate, the government of the new Dominion "shut down" on land sales, to the disgust of those who had prospected for months, and whose good fortune was the constant theme of conversation in the mining regions. The government of the new Dominion has resolved on an expensive trip to survey the silver regions, and settle what is to be done. The mining policy of the government of the new Dominion is loudly condemned, and this ministerial trip is "a sop" to try to make the people satisfied. The opposition papers say that the trip and the subsidy for a steamer to the mining regions are only the result of coquetting between the Commissioner of Crown Lands and a Mr. Robertson, who did an act of political kindness to Mr. Richardson in allowing him to get into the Legislature. A ministry on a pleasure trip is not likely to add much to the geological knowledge of the new Dominion.

FRANCE is said to have 800,000 men armed with the deadly Chassepot rifle, and eager for the fray with any European power that will venture on war or attempt to interfere with the ambitious designs of Napoleon.

A GRAND RALLY AT NEW BRIGHTON.

A Spirited Demonstration—Three Thousand Persons Present—Old Beaver Awake.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., August 5, 1868.

One of the most enthusiastic political meetings we have seen since the days of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," was held by the Grant Club in this place last night.

No special pains had been taken, nor did any one expect to have anything more than a quiet little meeting of the Republicans of our own town,—an assemblage of 400 or 500 citizens,—but to our surprise large delegations came in from neighboring towns, and swelled the meeting to a multitude of not less than 3,000 persons, a very large portion of whom were voters. A procession of about 250 voters on foot, headed by the Cedar Falls Brass Band, came in from Patterson township, and a procession of thirty-two wagons, in each of which there was an average of ten voters, came from Rochester and Bridgewater, headed by the brass band of the former place. Quite a number of banners and transparencies, bearing appropriate inscriptions, were carried in these processions; while the glorious old stars and stripes were displayed everywhere, from masthead and housetop—while not a few were borne aloft in the procession by the same patriotic Boys in Blue who carried them bravely on many a well fought battle field, under the same immortal and invincible leader that they now follow and intend to vote for.

Very able and effective addresses were delivered by Col. Russell Errett and Col. Kerr, Esq. So large, however, was the crowd that they were unable in the open air to make all hear. In fact the meeting was so large, enthusiastic, attentive and anxious to hear the great principles for which we are battling, responded, that three or four speakers might have been simultaneously employed in addressing it.

Dr. Stanton, the President of the Grant Club, presided in his usual able and amiable manner. After the addresses three cheers were given for Grant, Colfax and the Union, when the meeting adjourned, and the crowd, amid the glare of torches, cheers for our heroes, and music by the excellent bands present, soon dispersed; and our village was left to sleep in quiet beneath a smiling moon and quiet sky.

HIGH TIMES IN ARKANSAS.

The "Null and Void" Men Going It!

At Little Rock, on the 26th, of July, the Republicans met to ratify the nominations of Grant and Colfax, and at least ten thousand were present. When the meeting was in full headway, a mob of secesh came charging down to the crowd with pistols in hand, and commenced firing; the fire bells of the city commenced ringing at the same time. Several shots took effect and wounded some twenty. Intense excitement followed, and Governor Clayton and others finally brought the chaos to order and dismissed the meeting. But for the exertions of Governor Clayton, the city no doubt would have been in ashes.

The next day there was a red-mouthed rebel meeting held to ratify the nominations of Seymour and Blair. A dispatch to the Chicago *Republican*, containing these facts, says:

"The principal orator was C. S. Cameron, who was a member of the New York Convention. He said, '*In sixty days from the adjournment of the Convention five hundred thousand soldiers would be organized into companies, regiments and brigades, and army corps, ready, if need be, to march to Washington.*' He recommended every secesh to take the oath required by the Reconstruction law and be a loyal citizen, and not binding, and he closed by saying: 'We will take this oath all over the State, and send three votes into the Electoral College, and three Representatives to Congress, and if Ben Wade does not count our vote then comes the military organization, with General Slocum at its head, all armed and equipped.' Universal cheering followed."

New European War Patents.

It is not likely that the Emperors of France and Russia and the King of Prussia will meet. The probability of their meeting is denied by a Paris correspondent, who says that the relations between the Cabinets of Berlin and Paris are again becoming cloudy. The Prussian organs are coquetting for an alliance between Prussia and Austria. The Vienna *Neue Free Press* favors that kind of union, saying that Prussia would have to lean on Russia if Austria should make a French alliance for the restoration of the German balance of power. It will not be long before intentions will resume a definite shape. The four powers, France, Prussia, Austria and Russia, are in an unenviable position with each other, and it is at present a matter of impossibility to say what will be the result. France would look with considerable alarm on the union between Prussia and Austria, as with the memory of the Crimea it would not be easy for her to form an alliance with Russia. Austria and Prussia would be more than a match for France, when by that union, would be kept from meddling with the affairs of Germany.

General Sweitzer.

The Washington, Pennsylvania, *Reporter* refers to the announcement of General J. Bowman Sweitzer's intention to support General Grant, and adds the following:

"This will prove a blow to the Copperhead party, not only in Allegheny county, but throughout the State. General Sweitzer was one of the most gallant officers of the war, and one of the most popular. Other brave and honorable men, does not desire to oppose a man who has proved himself so eminently capable for which he fought. Every day witnesses a Vampyre from the shattered ranks of Democracy. The Grant Legion is swelling its numbers, and is marching on to sure and glorious victory.

THE Richmond *Dispatch* takes occasion to say:

"We find day after day new evidence of the dishonesty of the Northern people. We have from the Washington papers the information that they mean to disfranchise all of the Southern States which were cast in favor of Grant, and to exclude the others. Concluding this line of argument, he said: "If Grant be elected by the observance of this policy, they will the principles and policy enunciated in the letter of Gen. Blair find immediate and general application."

It should be remarked that the *Dispatch* supports the Democratic ticket with all its might. Since it confesses to advocating a "vile and foolish" policy, we are not surprised at its confusion of terms in speaking of the Democratic party as 'the Northern people," and its further blunder in speaking of the national debt as "theirs."

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Cincinnati on July 31, says that the haziness of the atmosphere observable there, was caused by the fire raging in the pine woods of the Ottawa District, in Canada, which had, up to the time of his writing, destroyed $4,000,000 worth of trees. The same fire made the smoke so dense on the St. Lawrence, at Montreal, that the steamers could scarcely navigate.

THE Chicago *Journal*, referring to the epidemic among the cattle there and on the route to New York, says: "All persons interested are anxiously awaiting the report of the commission recently appointed to investigate the causes of the disease—whether it has been brought into the State by the large droves of Texas cattle grazing in the vicinity of Tolona, or whether it has its origin in other causes."

RUMORS come of five more British captives being held by the tribe of Somaulis, living somewhere in the interior in the same latitude as Zanzibar on the east coast. There is, therefore, a chance for another expedition.

A FEW days ago the Hartford *Times* professed authority to announce that Orville L. Grant, brother of General Grant, had declared his intention to vote for Seymour. The *Evening Post*, of Hartford, Connecticut, published yesterday extracts from a letter of O. L. Grant, pronouncing the statement false in every particular. Mr. Grant says he is strong in the Republican faith, always has been, and always intends to be.

MR. ISAAC N. MORRIS addresses a letter to General Frank P. Blair, based upon the following text: "A few days after the nominations were made by the Convention which assembled in New York on the Fourth of July, I had a conversation in Washington city with General Cushing, of Massachusetts, in which that eminent jurist and politician said: 'The simple question to determine at the election is, shall General Grant or Frank Blair be President for the next four years, for if Seymour is elected he will not live a year.'" Mr. Morris thereupon proceeds to define what manner of man General Blair is, much, no doubt, to Mr. Morris's personal satisfaction.

ONE of the new Georgia Senators, Hon. Joshua Hill, has come out for Grant and Colfax. When informed recently that Congress had relieved him of political disability, he said he had not asked it, as he had always been a Union man, and had done nothing to make it necessary. His colleague, Dr. Homer Virgil Miller, is, like Mr. Hill, an original old Line Whig; was a supporter of Hon. John C. Breckinridge for President in 1861; was a surgeon of the 8th Georgia during the war; a member of the late Reconstruction Convention, and has been a warm supporter of the Democratic party since the close of the rebellion. Dr. Miller is an accomplished orator, and is just over fifty years of age.

Miss Adele Raband, an accomplished young lady of Philadelphia, was drowned while bathing in a creek near Penn Grove, twenty miles north of Philadelphia, on Monday evening. Miss Raband was an expert swimmer, but was seized with cramps and died before aid could reach her.

BLAIR AS HE IS.

HIS POLITICAL RECORD.

His Defection from the Republican Party.

Rich Expose of his Connection with Army Contracts, Etc.

A St. Louis correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* gives a lengthy sketch of the personal and political record of Frank P. Blair, Jr., the Democratic nominee for Vice President, from which we gather the following interesting facts:

Frank Blair has been an inveterate office seeker since 1852, when he was elected to the Missouri Legislature, and has never since ceased to avail himself of every opportunity to obtain place and power. He would have been a candidate for the United States Senate in 1866 had his party been in power, and it believed if he is defeated in November next, as he certainly will be, and his party has a chance of electing a Senator next winter in place of John B. Henderson, Blair will claim the place.

PERSONAL RELATIONS.

In 1845 Blair married a Miss Alexander, of Kentucky, and has seven children, the oldest being a cadet at Annapolis, Maryland. Two of his cousins represent extremes in politics—one is B. Gratz Brown, late United States Senator, and the other General Joe Shelby, of the rebel army. The latter is now his fervent supporter, the former his bitter political opponent. He is possessed of some property but not nearly as much as before the war. His private business is not very closely attended to and he, is never likely to accumulate large wealth. While practicing law he bought considerable land in St. Louis, but has sold the principal part of it.

AS AN EDITOR.

In 1848 he was associated with Mr. McKee, present senior proprietor of the Missouri *Democrat*, in the publication of a Free Soil paper, called the "*Barnburner*," edited by himself and A. J. P. Garesche, now one of the fiercest rebels in St. Louis. That paper supported Van Buren and Adams for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. This was one of the first, if not the first, anti-Slavery papers published on slave State soil, and it excited the greatest indignation

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, August 8, 1868.

Weekly Commercial.

CAMPAIGN SONG.

The Boys in Blue are Coming.

BY J. M. HOW, JR.

[From the Cincinnati Chronicle.]

They are coming, Mr. Seymour, a host of boys in blue,
Fresh from a hundred fields of war, the battle-scarred and true;
Not now with gleaming bayonets and roll of martial drum,
But armed with ballots for the right, in peaceful rank they come;
To shield the starry flag they love, from traitors' hands anew,
They are coming, Mr. Seymour, a host of boys in blue.

They are coming, Mr. Seymour, the loyal boys in blue,
From Maine and from New Hampshire, and the Bay State ever true,
From the Green Mountains of Vermont, and Little Rhody's shore,
From the homesteads of Connecticut, the hardy vets rans pour;
As late when flashing o'er the land, the news of painter flew,
They are coming, Mr. Seymour, the loyal boys in blue.

They are coming, Mr. Seymour, the loyal boys in blue,
From New Jersey and from Delaware, and Maryland ever true;
And from the grand old Keystone State, man answering for man,
With pledges for the Star Brigade, the ballot in the van;
To yield the soldiers' meed of praise, to worth and valor due,
They are coming, Mr. Seymour, the loyal boys in blue.

They are coming, Mr. Seymour, the earnest boys in blue,
From shop and mill and forge and field, the steadfast and the true,
The heroes of the Empire State, despite her recreant few,
Who turns to shame and mockery the good that has been done;
To strike with wrath the devil's faults, the faithless devils, too,
They are coming, Mr. Seymour, the earnest boys in blue.

They are coming, Mr. Seymour, the veterans of the West,
From their grand prairies and their lakes, the finest and the best,
From the broad rivers, whose strong waves bear joy on to the sea,
The truest hearts of the continent, and the tribute of the free;
To speak once more, in thunder tones, a people's high behest,
They are coming, Mr. Seymour, the veterans of the West.

They are coming, Mr. Seymour, a host of boys in blue,
Fresh from a hundred fields of war, the battle-worn and true;
Not now with gleaming bayonets, and roll of martial drum,
But armed with ballots for the right, in peaceful rank they come;
To guard the starry flag they love, from traitors' hands anew,
They are coming, Mr. Seymour, a host of boys in blue.

THE PUBLIC BURDENS.

Interesting Statement by Commissioner Wells.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1868.

Hon. David A. Wells, Special Commissioner of the Revenue:—

SIR:—I shall esteem it a favor if you will furnish me at your earliest convenience with such official information bearing upon the following questions as may be in your possession:—

First. What have been the national receipts and expenditures for the fiscal yearending June 20th, 1868?

Second. To what extent has taxation been abated or repealed since the termination of the war, or since July 1st, 1865?

Third. What have been the expenditures in aggregate and detail of the War Department since the surrender of Lee, in April, 1865?

Fourth. What have been the expenditures of the Navy Department since the surrender of Lee, in April, 1865?

Fifth. What have been the expenditures, aggregate and annual, of the Freedmen's Bureau, and for reconstruction, up to July 1st, 1868?

I am yours most respectfully,

[Signed,] DAVID A. WELLS,
U. S. Special Commissioner of Revenue.

HOPS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, August 8, 1868. }

The demand for hops is limited and prices lower. We quote common to fair at 30@35c. The new crops is looking well, with prospects of a good average crop in York State, where but few lice have made their appearance, and they do not act as though they were going to do much damage. Advices from Wisconsin say that the crops are very promising, and the recent wet weather is thought to be just what is needed to mature them. Should nothing occur to do harm, there will be a large crop harvested, and lower prices. A few weeks will determine, as they are now pretty far advanced.

We find in the Albany *Argus* the following extract from a circular of Messrs. Smith, Wemple & Co., of that city:

"Nothing new in prices to report. The same unsatisfactory feeling prevails, and buyers will not pay all grades, from the weakest New York State to fair Wisconsin, Canada and prime Eastern, except in small quantities, and at very low prices when compared with the prices obtained for the same class of hops ten months ago. Everybody is or has been disappointed. Fewer crops were nearly every grower, dealer and brewer in the United States was expecting, or firmly believed that the crops were too light to give even a fair supply for trade, and ere August the Coast would be harvested good hops would command 25c @ 28c. But as we have before stated, it is certain we will assume that the actual consumption in the United States is \$200,000 bales, and since the commencement of the harvest in 1867 the old hops remaining unsold do not exceed 15,000 bales. We then required 85,000 bales—and did we give it as our opinion? It was yes, and more, if we include inferior grades. But let us see:

	Bales.
Wisconsin produced not less than	35,000
New York State furnished as many of all grades	35,000
We next place, for illustration, the State of Vermont	7,000
And the State of Maine	1,000

And we then have left (where Hops are cultivated to a considerable extent, but not nearly equal to those named) New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Ohio, Illino's, and even California, we will say for them only | 10,000

We then have in round numbers | 91,000

Which leaves us only 109,000 bales to be realized 15,000 bales last year; and, if this be so, the question arises, why are they a dying in the market now, while last year at this time Hops were ranging at high prices? Every reader has the answer at his tongue's end. We have not taken the pains to look at the amount of Bavarian and Belgium Hops that have been thrown upon our market during the past year, the amount more than equal to the growth of all the United States, except New York and Wisconsin, which gives us an excess over the crop of 1867 of one half, or 10,000 bales. The mistake, then, was not in the estimate of the crop, but in taking only the American growth into consideration, but the miscalculation was in the foreign crops, and a fatal mistake made by most or very many of our hop growers, dealers and brewers. Messrs. Smith, Wemple & Co., was the starting and holding our own growth so high that we invited the foreign article, much better than a large portion of our own, to supplant and take the place the native commodity should occupy. We see the same thing done in the past, and ask the question, 'will we be taught in the same trap twice?' or, 'will we continue to crop be a light one?' we hope not. The stock of 1867 was 45,000 bales, and the crop of 1868 is 109,000, making 154,000 bales, which will foot up 35,000 bales, or one-third of all that will be required for the coming year; and with a light crop next year, we must double the amount of last year. We ask again will our growers hold for a high price? We say no. The price so that dealers can ship our surplus out of the country, thereby limiting the table room our foreign friends by placing our hops in their market to consume with their own products. If you place these facts squarely before the hop growers of the United States."

For the sake of correcting some of the wild speculations indulged in with regard to the coming hop crop of Wisconsin, says the Baraboo *Republican*, we are compelled to publish a letter from a dealer in hops last year, made up as nearly as could be to the date of our paper in which it appeared, December 25, 1867, and embracing returns from every point within the district known as the hop growing of Wisconsin. This table undoubtedly presented the most reliable information as to the crop of that district last year that it was possible to obtain. We give it below:

	Bales.
From Kilbourn City	10,044
From Mauston	6,000
From Spring Green	1,310
From Lone Rock	970
From Portage City	800
From New Hudson	125
From Tomah	416
From Sparta	1,000
From Mazomanie	244
From Lyndon	1,200
From Baraboo	1,000
Total crop of district	23,089
Deduct reshipments	966
	23,584
And in store at Kilbourn, Dec. 1	950
In growers' hands, and consumed by local brewers	2,000
Total crop of district	28,084

It will be seen at the same time that the principal hop-growing county of the State not embraced within this district, but the crop of which is tributary to it, is Columbia, Waukesha, Sheboygan, and, perhaps, Winnebago, were the only other counties producing any hops worth speaking of were marketed. We have placed the crop of the State at somewhere near 35,000 bales. We now believe that we should have placed it not exceeding 30,000 bales. Our reason for this is as to the last crop what sensible man can claim that the coming crop of the State is likely, under the most favorable circumstances, to exceed 50,000 bales, let alone 100,000, or 125,000, or 150,000, as some have estimated it?

In the *Republic* of July 7th, 1867, we estimated the crop to be 45,000 bales, and last fall at 30,000 bales. How will be fully that, "How close our estimate was to the truth, the above figures show. We confess our reluctance to attempt to estimate the crop of 1868. We do, however, attempt it, giving the number of bearing acres estimated in the various counties based upon the best information within our reach, premising that in many instances our information is far from being satisfactory as we could wish it to be, however, that while these figures may vary from the truth as regards certain counties, the aggregate will be not far from correct:

ESTIMATE—1868.

County.	Acres.	County.	Acres.
Sauk	6,000	Juneau	100
Juneau	1,450	Green Lake	100
Adams	1,000	Dodge	300
Monroe	1,000	Waupaca	100
Columbia	1,500	Outagamie	100
Dane	650	Sheboygan	125
Richland	650	Washington	50
Vernon	300	Ozaukee	75
La Crosse	300	Walworth	75
Wood	200	Rock	50
Portage	100	Grant	500
Waukesha	100		
Iber,	100		
From Clark county to the St. Croix	200		
All other counties	100		
Total acres	14,925		

It is believed that from this number will be obtained a crop the last year averaged from 1,400 to 1,500 pounds **to the acre.** In Jefferson and especially in Waukesha and Sheboygan counties it fell far below the average. Our growers now count on but little over half a crop, with the prospect of a very poor growth on the start, have well withstood the drouth, and still present a promising appearance, and a very vigorous appearance. But the arms are short and a large proportion of the blossoms have fallen off prematurely. We pay no heed to the talk of vermuth, to which perhaps undue importance has been given by the fact that it is a favorite topic of dispute among many of even our best informed hop-growers as to whether the aphis or the fly killed the vine of the crop. Our impression is that this aphis has as yet, in this locality had no effect upon the appearance of the vine or the prospects of the crop, and is now rarely to be found in any numbers to give cause for alarm or even concern. With the present prospects and with favorable weather from this on, we feel that it is certain the county, the principal hop growing county of Wisconsin hops. But it cannot exceed 50,000 to 60,000 bales. This is to be remembered, in the estimate made a year ago by Mr. Moses Young. We, however, have no conversation with him from different data, his estimate being based on a yield equal to that of 1867. We believe that a larger number than he allowed, with a reduced yield. Our lowest figure is upon the basis of 1,000 pounds to the acre, and the average fall below this, and almost all of our growers assert that it will, the aggregate must be proportionately reduced.

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, August 8, 1868. }

There continues a fair demand for crackers, but prices have not undergone any change for some time past. We quote Marvin's card rates as follows:

Boston Crackers	12	Graham Wafers	12
Wine "	11	Milk Biscuit	12
Soda "	11	Sawyer's Barber	12
Oyster "	10½	Pilot Bread	10
Butter "	10	Cracker Meal	10
Lemon "	12½	Almond Nuts	20
Sugar "	12½	Sugar Crackers	25c
Graham "	12	Scotch Biscuits	17
Jumbles	20	French Crackers	20

SOAP AND CANDLES.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, August 8, 1868. }

We quote the market moderately active at the following quotations:

Chemical Olive, ℔ ℔	10c	Rosin No. 2, ℔ ℔	5c
Variegated Toilet "	18c	Castile, ℔ ℔	20c
Palm "	12c	Sawyer's Barber, ℔ doz	84
Detersive, "	12c	Honey, ℔ doz	72
Germain "	14c	Dipped Adamantine	16c
Opodeldock, "	15c	Star Candles	20 to 22c
Rosin No. 1, "	6c	Crystalline	22c
Rosin No. 2, "	5c		

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, August 8, 1868. }

The following are the card prices:

Virginia Rolls, ℔	75@	Twist, ℔ doz	10
Union Twist, "	71@	75 Rough & Ready	90@1 10
Twist, "	70@	75 Scotch Snuff	60@ 75
Grounders, "	60@	68 Copenh'n Snuff	80@ 85
Navy, "	64@	68 Rappee Snuff	60@ 75
Young America	64@	68 Cut and Dried	25
Diamond Twist,	90@1	00	

ALE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, August 8, 1868. }

X Ale, ℔ bbl	$10 00	℔ ½ bbl	$5 00
X X Ale, "	11 00	"	5 50
India "	12 00	"	6 00
Porter "	10 00	"	5 00

Four dollars, in addition to the above price, will be charged for barrels, and three dollars for half barrels, which will be allowed on their return.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 5, 1868.

Money is in excessive supply, gold is rampant at 143½, governments are weak and languid, while the New York railway market is panicky and irregular, with a strong tendency to low prices. Indeed, the present condition of financial matters is a puzzle to everybody. Speculations as to the probable cause of its anomalous state are numerous and contradictory. Some persons look upon the raid on Erie, which has resulted in a decline to 57, as indicative of what is known in Wall street as a "scoop" preliminary to a bull movement in the stocks. If this view be accepted, it is a very deep scoop; and must soon touch "hard pan." Another theory is that the recent change in officers has created great distrust of the stock, and hence the desire to sell Erie, and further, that the street are so well educated as to Erie that it is impossible to get the bulk of street operators to buy or sell it. The common stock is worthless except for the purpose of delivery, its broad gauge costing from 12 to 15 per cent. more for operating expenses than the New York Central, will always be a source of great weakness to the property and it needs to be reconstructed in this as well as in other respects. Its finances appear to have been managed on the same principles as did Sir Morton Peto's, and the road now has leases, bonds and preferred stock to the amount of nearly \$45,000,000 ahead of the common stock. This not being enough to satisfy them, the late issue of \$7,000,000 more common stock was made; and although the suits are all settled, the stock is in bad odor with speculators and money lenders who see no future for the road that makes the stocks a purchase at any price as an investment.

Still another reason is assigned. It is thought that the new administration of the Company are not regarded with much favor, and as the accession of Mr. Jay Gonld to the Presidecy is connected with the rumor that Mr. Vanderbilt has sold out his interest to this party, the same who defeated his movement for the reform of the concern of last spring before the Legislature at Albany by means as corrupt as they were known to be desperate, the street is disposed to let the stock, under the new rule, take care of itself; if not to help it down. It may chance that this selling temper of the market may be carried to excess, and result in a sudden upward turn in the price of the stock. The final speculation is that there is "cotton" among the clique and clique stocks. "Cheap money" is no safeguard against this "dry rot." The Credit Mobilier of Paris failed on a two per cent. money market, and first class firms have become bankrupt in this country on the easy money markets of the last two years.

The railway market to-day is feverish, and the fluctuations wide and frequent. We publish below a table showing the variations in the price of the leading stocks at different intervals during the day, from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, 80 Fourth street:

	10.	10:55	11:25	12:20	2	3	4
August 5, 1868.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.
N. Y. Central	125½	125½	130	130½	130½	130½	131
Erie	57½	57½	58	58	58	58	58
Hudson River	136	136	136½	136½	136½	137¼	136½
Reading	96¾	96	96¾	96¾	96¾	97¼	97¼
Mich. Central	86	85¾	85¾	85¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Mich. South'rn	86	85¾	85¾	85¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Ill. Central		107	107		107	107	107
Cleve & Pitts.	87½	86¾	87	87	87	87¼	87
Fort Wayne	101	100½	101	101	101	101	101
Chi & N W	81¾	81	81¾	81¾	81¾	82	82
Wisconsin	77	76¾	77	77	77	77	77
Cleve & Toledo	101¾	101	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Rock Island	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
Tol & Wabash			43¾				
Ohio & Miss			30¾				
Adams Ex			47				
Canton			47¾				
Pacific Mail		107	106½	107	107	107	107
W U Tel		34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Adams Ex		47	47	47	47	47	47
Merch U Ex			26¾				
United States	147	147¾	147¾	147¾	148	148¼	148¾

In the afternoon there was a marked improvement in the tone of the market, with a partial recovery in most of the stocks on the list, as will be seen at a glance by the comparative statement published above. The panicky feeling seems to be spent, and there is now more steadiness and confidence.

—The New York Government bond market was firmer in tone during the last few days, and higher in 1862s and old 1865s. The orders from the country, it is reported, to buy bonds for investment are increasing, and some of the large dealers are buying at the bidding quotations when round lots are offered to them. At present quotations the new bonds of 1865, 1867 and 1868 are lower than they have been for some time past, and deducting the accrued interest since July, equal to ¾ per cent. in currency, the present quotations range from 107¾ to 108¾, against 109½ to 109¾ ex-interest, the prices at which they were selling at the beginning of July. On the 1864s the three months' accrued interest is equal to about 2¾ per cent., reducing their net price to 108¾ to 108¾. The ten-forties are higher in proportion, the 5s of the 6 per cent. bonds, being firm at 108¾ to 109, and the 6s of 1881, principal and interest payable in currency, are firm at 109¾ to 109¾. The foreign bonds, 1862s, old 1865s, and 1864s are strong on the advance in gold.

James T. Brady & Co., Bankers, corner of Fourth and Wood streets, furnish the annexed comparative range of prices for government securities:

	August 5	6.	8.	July 31.	30.	29.
U. S. 6s '81 coup.	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. 6s 1862	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
U. S. 5-20s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
U. S. 5-20s '65	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
U. S. 5-20s '67	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
U. S. 5-20s 6s '67	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
U. S. 10-40 6s	108¾	109	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
U. S. 7-30s Aug.		108¾			108¾	108¾
U. S. 7-30s July		108¾			108¾	108¾

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

1874	115¾
1862 5-20s	113¾
1864 5-20s	108¾
1865 5-20s, new	108¾
1865 5-20s, old	108¾
1867 5-20s	108¾
1868 5-20s	108¾
10-40s	108¾
7-30s, 1st series	108¾
7-30s, 2d series	108¾
7-30s, 3d series	108¾

—During the month of July the sum of \$213,918 was coined at the mint in Philadelphia, including \$8,504 in gold, \$56,848 in silver, and \$148,475 in nickle and bronze.

—It is announced that the dividend of 10 per cent. on Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road, due September 1, will be paid in cash instead of scrip. The company have possession of all their funds, and the decision made by the United States Court at Chicago was to the effect that the sale of 49,000 shares of stock was legally made, and was done for the best interests of the stockholders, and Judge Cardozo had this decision, which is said to be very full and conclusive, before him when he dismissed the suits on Saturday.

—The Michigan Southern earned for the fourth week in July:

1868	$65,672	1867	$116,702
Dec	$18,030		

For the month:

1867	$312 879	1868	$301,500
Dec	$11,379		

—The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the fourth week in July were:

1868	$281,610 93	1867	$293,032 65
Dec	$87,977 98		

For the month:

1868	$1,091,466 15	1867	$888,214 40
Inc	$203,255 07		

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, August 8, 1868. }

The buoyancy noted in our last report in crude irons was succeeded by an active demand, (restricted only from want of stock,) resulting in clearing the market pretty much of desirable brands of standard medium forge irons. Supplies of desirable makes of bituminous coal smelted irons from Lake Superior ores may be said to be exhausted.

The tone of feeling is very firm in all descriptions of raw irons. Even in foundry kinds, which dragged so long, there is a marked improvement in inquiry, with pretty liberal sales.

In addition to the sales quoted, we have intimations of heavy negotiations, embracing some four thousand tons of fine charcoal irons, but as yet parties here are not transpired.

The sales reported reach 3,070 tons, as follows: Bituminous coal smelted from Lake Superior ore, 1,780 tons; Anthracite 1,490 tons; charcoal 600 tons.

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ores.

200 tons Grey Western	$37 00—4 mo
300 tons Close Grey	37 50—6 mo
100 tons Close Grey	38 00—4 mo
500 tons No. 1 Foundry	39 00—1 mo
100 tons No. 1 Forge, mixture of native ores	37 50—5 mo
100 tons Close Grey	37 00—5 mo
500 tons Medium Grey Forge	35 00—3 days
200 tons Open Grey Forge	38 00—4 mo
100 tons Medium Forge Grey	37 00—4 mo
100 tons Common White and Mottled	35 00—4 mo
50 tons Medium Close Grey	37 00—4 mo

Anthracite

100 tons "Chickies" Forge	38 50—cash.
50 tons white and mottled	34 00—4 mo
100 tons No. 2 Foundry	39 00—4 mo
200 tons No. 2 Foundry	39 00—4 mo
100 tons No. 2 Foundry	39 00—4 mo
50 tons Grey Forge	36 00—4 mo
50 tons Grey Forge	36 00—4 mo
50 tons Grey Forge	36 50—4 mo
200 tons No. 2 short	36 50—4 mo
20 tons mottled	38 00—6 mo
20 tons Youghiogheny	prvt. terms
50 tons No. 2 Neutral	37 00—4 mo
100 "	37 00—5 mo
50 tons mottled	36 00—4 mo
10 tons white	34 00—4 mo
200 tons Josephine No. 3 Forge	39 50—4 mo
100 tons Josephine No. 3 Forge	39 50—4 mo
200 tons Josephine No. 3 Forge	39 50—4 mo

Charcoal.

250 tons Hanging Rock No. 2	40 00—6 mo
150 tons Hanging Rock No. 1 Foundry	42 00—6 mo
60 tons Hanging Rock No. 2 Foundry	40 00—6 mo
120 tons common	38 00—4 mo
400 tons Charcoal Mill	40 00—cash.

Blooms.

12 tons Juniata | prvt. terms

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, August 8, 1868. }

The demand for iron and nailsduring the past week has been very light, but this is expected by manufacturers at this season of the year.

Prices of both iron and nails remain very firm, and no concessions are offered on the card rates.

Stocks are very small and the mills are not producing more stock than goes off to the regular trade.

The following are the card rates:

IRON.

Common Bar sizes	3¾	@	4¼
Horse Shoe	4½	@	5
Heavy Band	4½	@	5¼
Hoop and Light Band	5¾	@	6
Round and Square	3½	@	4
Oval	4¼	@	5
Half Oval and Half Round	4¼	@	5
Roller Iron	3½	@	3¾
Tank Iron			6¼

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼ ℔ extra.

Flat Rails, punched and countersunk	4¼	@	4½
Flat Rails, 16, 20 and 25 ft to the yard	4¾	@	5
Nail Rods	5¾	@	10
Coal Screen Iron			6¼

Sheet Iron, No. to 17	Ameri.	Charcl.	Juniata.
" 18 to 24	6¾	9	
" 25 to 26	7¼	9½	
" 27	7¾	10	

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼ ℔ extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$5 00
8d and 9d " "	5 25
6d and 7d " "	5 50
4d and 5d " "	5 75
3d " "	6 00
2d " "	7 25
8d fine " "	6 00
2d fine " "	7 25
Clinch " "	6 00
Cut Spikes	5 25
Finishing " "	6 00
Barrel Nails—¼, ⅝ 00; 1¼, ⅝ 50; 1½, ⅝ 75; 1¾, ⅝ 75; 2, ⅝ 75.	
Tobacco Nails—6% above common.	
Sailing Nails—2% above common.	
Shoe Nails—Shoe Steel, 2% above common 4d to 40d.	
Finishing Nails—4d, ⅝ 00; 3d 00.	
" 2d, ⅝ 00.	

Nails—12½ cents ℔ keg off, in lots of 100 kegs and upwards.

TERMS.

Note of acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or cash discount of 2 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes or Gold and Silver. No discount on bills of less amount than \$50.

MANILLA, HEMP, AND TARRED CORDAGE, OAKUM, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, August 8, 1868. }

As usual at this season of the year there is very little doing in articles coming under this head, as there is a fair demand for drilling rope from the Venango oil region. We quote current prices as follows:

Manilla cordage	27½
Do 9 to 12 thread	27½
Do 6 and 9 thread	27½
Do 3 and 4 thread	28
Do hawser laid on all well rope	27½
Do lath twine, tarred	30
Do sash cord	30
American hackled hemp tarred cordage	19½
Do do untarred	20
Sisal cordage	19
Do 9, 6 and 3 thread	20
Do shave and leather twine	20
Do tarred lath twine	25
Do spun hemp, 4 thread	25
Do hemp packing	25
Do jute packing	20
Manilla, Sisal and Jute Rope	20
Manilla, marine, clear	27
Do 12 ply	26½
Manilla, 9 thread	26½
Do 6 and 3 thread	27½
Red cordage, 9 thread	26½
Do 6 and 3 thread	27½
Do tarred lath twine	25
Do spun hemp, 4 thread	25
Do hemp packing	25
Do jute packing	20
Hemlock, marine, clear	27
Do 12 ply	26½
Manilla, 9 thread	26½
Do 6 and 3 thread	27½
Red cordage, 9 thread	26½
Do 6 and 3 thread	27½
Do tarred lath twine	25
Do spun hemp, 4 thread	25
Do hemp packing	25
Do jute packing	20
Hemlock, marine, clear	27
Do 12 ply	26½

Coach and log screws, in bulk, 70 ℔ ⅝, over above screw hook & eye hinges | 70 ℔ ⅝, over above

Screw hook & eye hinges | ¼ diam. 12½ ℔ ⅝ per set
¾ diam. 15 ℔ ⅝ per set
1 diam. 20 ℔ ⅝ per set

Screw and strap hinges | ¼ diam. 12½ ℔ ⅝ per set
¾ diam. 15 ℔ ⅝ per set
1 diam. 20 ℔ ⅝ per set

The great amount of labor and time in obtaining his statistics, and as this amount tallies well with previous estimates, we do not feel disposed to add to, or detract from, it. We assume 11,000 bbls as being the average product per furnace for the year, and understand this to be Mr. Blakeley's estimate, but we might be in error. In fact we have been led to believe by all parties that the production is reduced as far as possible, and that the furnaces are only making about 11,000 bbls each; products. Finally, the product on this basis is 1,210,000 tons, or 2,420,000 lbs per annum. We daily average 3 tons, or 6,600 lbs per furnace per day, steadily throughout the year at the same ratio of production as the year 1867, and 1866, and 1865, and during the years of 1864 and 1863 we averaged from five to seven hundred thousand barrels. Either the supply is fully equal to the demand, or the furnaces are doing there will be a pinch. "What is best to do?" Everything at the furnaces should be put in best condition for the season, and then we should be ready for a rush. Nails are in good demand, with sales at 5c ℔ ⅝ for common, and 5.50c ℔ ⅝ for finer sizes; we quote 4½ @ 5c ℔ 100 lbs for cast, and \$7 75@8 00 for wrought scrap.

IRONTON, OHIO.

The *Journal* reports no change in the pig iron market. We quote:

CHARCOAL.

Mill, hot blast	$36 00@38 00
Mill, cold blast, No. 1 car wheel	35 00—cash
Hecla, do	36 00—cash

BITUMINOUS.

Belfast No. 1	$17@20

The receipts during the week are 375 tons, and the shipments 1,000 tons by steamer.

Bar iron is dull and unchanged; 3¾@4c for rates.

Nails are in large demand at \$5 75 for 10@60d.

The mills are idle. The nail works will do some necessary repairing and start up in a few days.

PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Circular of Ralston & Matthews, we learn that the market for Pig Iron is in the same unsettled state as before reported, owing to the continuance of the strike in the coal region. Nos. 1 and 2 Foundry are very scarce, there being none from the Lehigh for sale. Grey Forge is held at \$32@36; white and mottled, \$33@34. In the Schuylkill irons we quote at \$36@40 for No. 1 Foundry; \$33@36 for No. 2 do; \$30@32 for Forge; \$28@30 for white and mottled, and would report considerable sales at above prices. Any considerable demand for iron will advance the price of Forge Irons still further.

Scotch Iron is in some demand, and has advanced \$1 ℔ ton here, and \$2 @ 3 in New York.

Bar Iron.—Demand light, though small mills are running, full of orders.

Railroad Iron continues in demand at last quotations.

Old Rails are in fair demand at from \$47 50@49.

Scrap Iron—Demand slack. We quote at \$15 50@17 for strictly No. 1.

Copper remains unchanged.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, August 8, 1868. }

The Drug market continues active. The business coming in large and satisfactory to the trade. Prices are without material change from those reported one week ago. The followingare the current prices:

Acetic	℔	28	@ 31
Carbolic	℔	1 25	@ 1 30
Oxalic	℔	12½	@ 13
Tartaric	℔	86	@ 91
Alcohol gal		4 00	@ 4 10
Aloes.			
Cape	℔	26	@ 29
S'cot	℔	95	@ 1 00
A. S. Carb	℔	24	@ 27
Aqua	℔	10½	@ 10
Aqua ottia	℔	80	@ 90
Ashes Potts	℔	9½	@ 10¾
Soda	℔	4¾	@ 5¾
Bal. Copaiba		1 05	@ 1 15
Bay rum	gal	4 50	@ 6 00
Bark			
Cassia	℔	86	@ 88
Cinch'na Pale	℔	2 10	@ 2 20
" Yellow	℔	1 70	@ 1 80
" Conl'y	℔	45	@ 55
Blank Book			
American	℔	5	@ 6
East Ind	℔	7	@ 9
Borax	℔	6	@ 7
Blue Mass	℔	64	@ 68
Blue Vitr	℔	17	@ 20
Borax ref'd	℔	38	@ 41
Brim'st'n	℔	6½	@ 7
" Flor Sul	℔	8¾	@ 7¾
Calomel Alb	℔	1 60	@ 1 65
" Engl'sh	℔	1 60	@ 1 65
Camph'r	℔	1 25	@ 1 30
Cantha's	℔	2 65	@ 2 75
Cham. Germ	℔	28	@ 33
" Roman	℔	75	@ 80
Chlor'd'm	℔	2 00	@ 2 10
Clover	bu	6 00	@ 6 50
Cochineal	℔	1 50	@ 1 55
Copperas	℔	2½	@ 3
Copp'r'as	℔	17	@ 20
Cream Tart	℔	42	@ 45
Cubebs	℔	75	@ 80
Cudbear	℔	25	@ 30
Dover's P	℔	6 00	@ 6 50
Ext Logw'd	℔	13½	@ 14
" Lig Cakes	℔	40	@ 50
" Fustic	℔	13	@ 15
" Hæmat'n	℔	13	@ 15
" Nicaragua	℔	18	@ 20
" Sicily	℔	25	@ 28
Epsom Salts	℔	3½	@ 4
Galls Aleppo	℔	53	@ 58
" Chinese	℔	48	@ 53
" White	℔	85	@ 1 00
Myrrh	℔	75	@ 80
Shellac	℔	53	@ 64
Sugar Lead	℔	25	@ 28
" Flake	℔	1 40	@ 1 50
Saltpetre	℔	15	@ 18
Sulphur	℔	4½	@ 5
Tartar Emetic	℔	1 60	@ 1 70
Vitriol, blue	℔	13	@ 15
" Span White	℔	1 65	@ 1 70
Sodium Benz	℔	1 70	@ 1 80
Jalap	℔	75	@ 80
Jump Rose	℔	7	@ 8
Lig Cubebs	℔	30	@ 35
Mace	℔	1 60	@ 1 65
Madder	℔	22	@ 25
Magn'sia	℔	2 50	@ 2 60
" Carb	℔	50	@ 55
Manna S. Flake	℔	1 60	@ 1 70
Morph. sulph	℔	3 45	@ 3 55
Nutmegs	℔	1 25	@ 1 30
Oil Bergamot	℔	8 00	@11 50
" Castor	gal	3 65	@ 4 00
" Cinnam'n

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1868.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year.....1 50
One copy extra to the getter-up of the club.

WADE HAMPTON PUTS THE QUESTION.

It is a striking fact that not only was the Tammany Convention controlled by secession leaders, rebel Generals, and their sympathizers of the VALLANDIGHAM school, but the doctrines of the party, the objects to be achieved, and the duty of Democrats are being acceptably expounded and enforced by such leaders as HAMPTON, WISE, VANCE, TOOMBS, SEMMES and COBB. Of them it is to be said, their frankness leaves next to nothing to be inferred. Their speeches and BLAIR'S letters have come to be the accepted doctrine everywhere, and no one is left in doubt as to what is meant, or what will be the consequence if the Tammany ticket is elected.

We have said that the question is, *Shall the verdict of the war stand?* VANCE of North Carolina, forces up this question when he declares that "*with the election of Seymour and Blair will be won all the South contended for in the war.*" And WISE is equally explicit when he says—"*Secession is not dead, but is as alive as ever.*" But of all the Southern leaders, WADE HAMPTON expounds clearest and explains most fully the aims of the Democratic party and the mode of achieving them. When he speaks we are compelled to give attention. We therefore go to him for instruction to clear up any doubts that may exist as to the Tammany Platform and the policy of the party in the event of success at the polls in November. Nor are we compelled to go far. We have before us the speech of Gen. HAMPTON in Charleston on the evening of the 24th instant, the description of which reminds us of the early days of the rebellion, when South Carolina felt herself a power and her sons masters of the situation. The special object of the meeting was to receive HAMPTON on his return from the Tammany Convention. We are told he was received with demonstrations of the most marked description. Indeed the Charleston *Mercury* assures us that "the splendid enthusiasm was the first exhibition of popular emotion witnessed since the close of the war." From HAMPTON'S speech we quote as follows:

"I recognize on all occasions the right of the people to demand from their representatives an account of their stewardship, and I am, therefore, here to render an account of mine as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention. This reason would have been of itself sufficient to bring me to Charleston; but there were others of a personal character which induced me to visit Charleston at the present time. Four years—during which a nation has died; four years, in which horror, ruin and shame have come upon us—have passed since I was with this noble, battle-scarred old city. Then, proudly erect, and flushed with victory, she stood holding the key to the rest of our State, and proudly defying her enemies.

"Well gentlemen, as I cannot tax my voice further, I will only give an account of what transpired in New York, and how the platform upon which we can now all stand, was made. You recollect that the committee on the platform was composed of one member from each State. When we first met there were naturally great differences of opinion. Among the resolutions offered was one declaring that the right of suffrage was purely a matter for State legislation. There were men there, too, who told me that it was good Democratic doctrine. I agreed it was good Democratic doctrine, but asserted that it was necessary to define who formed the States; to establish guards and limits by which we could be guided by *some certain period in our history, and say who were the citizens.* I therefore asked them to declare that the question of the *right of suffrage belonged to the State governments that* EXISTED UP TO 1865. *Some doubts, however, were expressed of the policy of such a declaration. Gentlemen from the North, South, East and West, all showed the greatest disposition to act in harmony.* I am free to confess that they met us everywhere with cordiality and good will. In fact, they declared their willingness to give us everything we could desire, *but they begged us to remember that they had a great fight to make at the North, and they therefore besought us not to load the platform with a weight that they could not carry against the prejudices which they had to encounter. Help them once to gain the power, and they would do their utmost to relieve the Southern States, and restore to us the Union of our fathers AS IT HAD EXISTED PREVIOUS TO THE WAR.* I could not fail to reciprocate their kindness, and I felt that I represented my people in so doing. I therefore with them drew up resolution, and *consented to that offered by the distinguished Bayard, of Delaware, that "suffrage was a matter for State legislation," provided they would allow me to add three words, "and negro suffrage," which I added the clause which you will find embodied in the platform: "And we declare that the reconstruction acts are unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." That is my plank in the platform. The great Democratic party has interposed no obstacle to reparation. I wanted nothing else.* I could wait in patience for their triumph to show us how it was to be worked out in their own good time. *We hold that right of suffrage belongs to the States is a policy that suits us, when the great Democratic party is pledged to the declaration that the reconstruction acts are unconstitutional, revolutionary and void; especially when ex-President of the party, and the weakest are from the North, is ready to take it up and carry it out."*

If any one has ever doubted that the question before the country is, *shall the verdict of the war stand?* after reading this, he should relinquish his doubt. It will be perceived that an understanding was entered into in Tammany Hall, whereby it was agreed that the rebel State Governments shall be restored and recognized, and "*the Constitution* AS IT EXISTED PREVIOUS TO THE WAR,"—that is, *including the institution of slavery,* SHALL BE RESTORED. This is not a construction placed on the Southern orator's language, but his own words clearly spoken and chosen to convey to his listeners the exact state of the case, and indicate what they may expect will result from the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

It was HAMPTON, it will be seen, who furnished the revolutionary plank of the Tammany Platform. While the revelations he makes are well calculated to startle, the perfect unreservedness with which he explains the understanding entered into between the rebel and Tammany leaders secures the distinguished Southern delegate entire confidence in the accuracy of his statement.

We cannot, therefore, if we would, dismiss from our minds the startling fact that a fearful leap backward—no less than the restoration of slavery and the rights and institutions of the South, "*as they existed previous to the war,*" is the deliberate purpose to which the Democratic party stands irrevocably committed. Of course the repudiation of the National Debt—if not that the payment with it of the rebel debt—inheres with the plan. When the South seceded and took up arms, the question which every loyal man, woman and child felt must be settled was, Shall the Union stand? In the canvass which is progressing, the question which is not less palpably before the country is, *Shall the verdict of the war stand, and the Southern States be free States, or shall the verdict be effaced and slavery restored?*

A FAIR UNDERSTANDING.

The time has arrived when the advocates of another excessive issue of greenbacks must accept the responsibility attending an extraordinary inflation of the currency. When promises to pay become as plentiful as blackberries, the ingenuity of the Inflationists will be exercised to the utmost in the effort to convince the masses that, in providing them with an irredeemable currency, they confer a benefit upon the working classes, stimulate industry, and increase the wealth of the country. If their ingenuity is equal to the occasion, they will begin by exploding the heretofore received opinion that the value of money depends on the proportion the amount in existence bears to the purchasable commodities for which it is exchangeable. Afterwards they have only to assert that promises to pay are infinitely more precious, for all practicable purposes, than payment itself. To this complexion they must come at last. The commonly received opinion that the value of a promise to pay depends upon the ability of the issuer to redeem it; the belief that the same rules which apply to individuals or to a bank, apply to a government when it goes into the banking business, and that events embraced in the years occupied by the war must either be ignored or disapproved. Once that climax is reached, who will have the assurance to argue that the Government and everybody under its flag cannot get rich by simply getting in debt? We have always inclined to the belief that if a note of hand is not payable on demand, but at some future time, its value depends upon the confidence the public place in the honesty and ability of its drawer to redeem it at that time. But in the financial millenium about to be inaugurated by the Inflationists, a great difficulty is definitely disposed of by simply declaring that everything in the shape of paper currency or promises to pay is money. Supposing (and lest we disturb the plans of the Inflationists we will *only* suppose it,) that history repeats itself. In 1861 the United States issued its notes to a limited extent; its ability to redeem them promptly was unquestioned, so they passed current at par. In 1862 it issued more notes, and they immediately fell below par; *first* because no time was fixed for their redemption, and second because people doubted the ability of the Government to redeem in full. Afterwards the exigencies of the times, but especially the expenses incurred in a successful prosecution of the war, compelled the Government to issue a flood of paper money, and the consequence, as might have been and was predicted, placed the paper money at a valuation of thirty-three cents in gold. Every victory enhanced and every defeat depreciated its value. But even then, if the public had not believed that the government would redeem its notes eventually, they would have served for universal kindling paper. Like the Confederate notes, they might have served every other purpose save as a medium for purchasing. When the Inflationists succeed in issuing five hundred, or a thousand millions more, with the amount of gold not materially increased, it follows that they will decline until they represent as a medium of exchange, the merest fraction of their face. When the Inflationists explain how an expansion of the currency will add a single dollar to the wealth of the country, we will discuss the matter seriously. With our present convictions, we are disposed to doubt whether any amount of paper and ink, black or green, will pay off the national debt, and we are confident that, notwithstanding the efforts of the Inflationists to make it appear otherwise, the mass of the people, and especially the working people, whom they have endeavored to mislead in this matter, are precisely of our way of thinking.

RESTORING THE OLD ORDER OF THINGS.

We advise NASBY to vacate the cross-roads and locate himself in Natchez, Mississippi, immediately. We vouchsafe this advice after due deliberation, the result of a faithful perusal of the Natchez *Courier*, a journal devoted to the abuse and destruction of the General Government in a general way, and more particularly to the restoration of the old order of things in the balmy South. We are well aware of the peculiar advantages Mr. NASBY derives from a residence in Kentucky, where, in addition to a supreme disregard of the whisky tax, and the pleasant pastime of walloping his own or his neighbor's niggers, one can also indulge occasionally in the luxury of shooting a stray schoolmaster, now that it is proposed to restore the old order of things. These are advantages which certainly deserve serious consideration; at the same time, if we can place any degree of confidence in the utterances of the journal alluded to, Natchez and the country surrounding it evidently offers inducements which Mr. NASBY will find it impossible to resist. Among other inducements we may mention the fact that at a grand ratification meeting held by the Natchez Democracy recently, an immense procession was formed for the express purpose of burying, with mock ceremony "So-called Constitution," which ceremony was duly completed without any interference on JOE BIGLER'S part, or any unusual occurrence save "a slight disturbance at the corner of Main and Canal streets, as the procession was moving to the bluff," in which a negro was half killed by the opponents of "So-called Constitution," and afterwards placed in the lock-up by way of pastime. There was also a gentle hint thrown out incidentally warning "carpet-baggers" to seek a healthier atmosphere. This in itself is trifling, but combined with the following, which we find in the *Courier* of the same issue, will, unless we are very much mistaken, prove irresistible:

A white man named Stewart, who was tarred and feathered near Washington on Saturday last, by parties unknown, came into town yesterday and made an affidavit against one or two of our citizens, whom he suspects, or pretends to suspect, of having been implicated in the affair. [Mr. Stewart is the agent of our citizens have been arrested by the military, charged with being implicated in or knowing something about the tarring and feathering of Stewart.] BIGLER stamp. [Very likely. We understand that the matter will undergo an investigation before a civil tribunal on Monday next.

It is quite clear to us, as it must appear to Mr. NASBY, that this STEWART belongs to the BIGLER stamp, and we ask him what he would not forego, even to a diminution of his daily dram, for an opportunity to tar and feather men of the BIGLER stamp? But if NASBY has any doubts left, the manner in which the *Courier* presents the following facts cannot fail to dispel them:

An insolent negro snatched a cup from Miss Turney as she was in the act of drinking, at a railroad celebration in Tennessee, a few days ago. Her brother, Col. Pet. Turney, hearing her scream, moved on his pistol and shot the negro three times before he fell. A white man, at the third shot, remarked that it was carrying things too far, and pulled out his pistol to fire, when young Turney turned upon him and let him have the remaining load of his pistol. Both the negro and white man were killed.

If there are any doubts in STEWART'S case, there can be none in the "white man's," who had the presumption to protect a negro. Nobody but a man of the BIGLER stamp would do that, and NASBY will perceive exactly what the *Courier* thinks of the transaction. And he will observe that they are "carrying things" pretty far in their haste to restore the old order of things in Natchez. It is solely on this account that we urge Mr. NASBY to remove to Mississippi at once, feeling assured that he will there meet congenial spirits. The climate, judging from the tone of the *Courier*, is highly favorable to white men of the Democratic persuasion, though somewhat deleterious to those of true Republican sentiments.

SHALL IT BE WIFED OUT?

The ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, known as the fourteenth article, is a consummation of which the people of this country, especially the Republican party, have great reason to be proud. But the Democrats propose to undo the work. How great a step backward they propose to take will be seen from the amendment itself, which is as follows:

"Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

"*Be it Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid and part of the Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE 14. Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

"SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President or Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive or judicial officers of a State or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

"SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

"SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; but neither the United States nor any one State shall assume or pay any debt incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

"SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

"Speaker of the House of Representatives.
"LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER,
"President of the Senate, *pro tem.*
"Attest:
"EDWARD MCPHERSON,
"Clerk of the House of Representatives.
"JOHN W. FORNEY,
"Secretary of the Senate.

Hate for the spirit of freedom and equality hereby embodied in the organic law, hate for the public debt, the sacredness of which is also declared IN THE CONSTITUTION, hate for the civilization and Christianity expressed in the amendment, constitute reasons enough why the party that submitted itself to the dictation of the old rebel leaders and presents SEYMOUR and BLAIR for President and Vice President, should proclaim the purpose of wiping the amendment out and "restoring the Constitution as it was before the war." To the other weighty questions before the country is this: "Shall the Fourteenth amendment be wiped out or shall it stand?"

THE NEW LEADERSHIP AND THE OLD PURPOSE.

Since the Tammany Convention the refractory elements throughout the South have become uproarious. The reason for this WADE HAMPTON stated in his Charleston speech with perfect distinctness. A league was entered into in Tammany between the Democratic and rebel leaders for a resort to violent and revolutionary measures for the overthrow of the reconstruction acts. The duty of the President elect, says Mr. BLAIR (supposing the aforesaid elect to be Mr. SEYMOUR), will be to declare the laws void and summon the army to set them aside. From this ugly feature it is not difficult to conjecture what is the character of the scheme that has caused such an awakening throughout the South.

It is to be observed—and the fact should not be passed over lightly—that the statements of HAMPTON, VANCE and others of the compact entered into in Tammany encounter no denial either from Democratic leaders or the Democratic press in the North. The revolutionary letters of BLAIR are everywhere accepted as the correct interpretation of the Democratic platform and purpose. "The platform of the Democratic party," says the Charleston *Mercury*, "is square upon the letter of Gen. BLAIR and Gen. BLAIR'S letter is the legitimate and actual expounding of the platform." Nor are we left in the dark as to the mode the reconstruction laws, which the convention has declared "usurpations, unconstitutional, null and void," are to be set aside. According to the *Mercury* the South will proceed pretty much as in 1861. It is this: When SEYMOUR comes in should the loyal State governments attempt to go a step farther under the reconstruction law, they will be openly resisted. On this point the *Mercury* says:

"Therefore, like Congress, they had better disperse. Their doom is sealed. Their power with the United States army is gone. Congressional reconstruction, as we anticipated from the first that it would be, is a failure. To go on further with it will only involve danger and increase exacerbation. Being unconstitutional, all who attempt to enforce it, or to exercise power by its authority, are simply trespassers. A trespasser can be sued in an action for damages. *A trespasser may justifiably be killed.* With the President of the United States, with the army of the United States, supporting the white population in treating the Reconstruction laws as unconstitutional and void, what can their guns or instruments be practicably but trespassers? If they use violence, what are they but traitors?"

Now is not this in the same strain of the threatenings immediately preceding the outbursting of the rebellion—almost the precise terms employed with reference to LINCOLN'S election? The spirit of rebellion all over the South is far more general now than it was then. Whether the Democrats in the Northare now more or less in favor of supporting the South than they were then, we shall know better by the time the President al canvass closes.

THE RENEWAL OF A BAD HABIT.

We presume that there are not a few of our readers who have seen those monuments of Southern art and mechanical skill, the genuine Southern newspaper, printed on dusky brown or gray paper, which, during the war, disseminated genuine, home made, Southern news, devoted mainly to turgid descriptions of Southern victories and deplorable pictures, invariably taken on the spot, exhibiting the sad condition of affairs in the North; its grass-grown streets, its bread riots, utter stagnation of trade and atrocious bayonet rule. Even when the genuine, home-made Southern journal shrunk to microscopic dimensions, the brazen spirit of Southern bravado adhered to startling head lines, shockingly disproportioned to the details. The number of times LINCOLN and his Cabinet were slaughtered, Washington blotted from the face of the earth, and New York made the theater of grand secession festivities by these persistent, peripatetic journals, afforded our troops rare food for merriment, while demonstrating the desperate shifts their proprietors were reduced to to fire the Southern heart. One of these in particular which entered upon its peripatetic tribulations at Memphis, and terminated them at Bungtown, after vainly endeavoring to secure a permanent location in every city between Nashville and Selma, and which became painfully reduced in its forced marches, finally gave up the ghost at Bungtown with a prodigious flourish of capitals depicting the success of the Con[illegible] in every city to the technic display. The reckless assertions of this persecuted journal, which barely managed to escape with life, leaving its best suit in the hands of Union soldiers time and again, served a large proportion of the Southern people as their sole literary, and we might add, Gospel pabulum during the closing years of the war. We perceive that a number of Southern journals, in opening up the Presidential campaign, are again resorting to similar falsehoods. In one of them now before us, we observe an atrocious falsehood aiming to impress upon the reader the idea that GRANT is altogether unlettered and intensely stupid, that he is rarely found sober and has just been charged with an attempt to defraud the government. In this manner the Southern people were led to believe that HAMLIN was a negro and LINCOLN a grotesque monster, with the features of a baboon and the ferocity of a tiger; that the heads of Yankees were garnished with protuberances resembling horns, and that Yankees in general were so cowardly that a single Southerner was more than a match for five of them. If the statement we have alluded to be true, it follows that the thorough bred, highly cultured chivalry who led the Southern armies were vanquished by "an intensely stupid, unlettered, ignorant ass," who commanded an army of cowards. We doubt, however, if this logic will be acceptable to the people of Mississippi, however appropriate it may be for the editor of the *Bullston Democrat*, whom we venture to say is as void of knowledge concerning platoons or squadrons as he is of truth. In conclusion we may add that it is impossible for any intelligent person to fail to foresee at a glance the consequences resulting from publications of this nature, when addressed to a credulous people.

WHO FOLLOW!

The old rebel leaders having fairly established themselves in the leadership of the Democratic party, the members of the party must decide whether or not they will follow. In the Tammany Convention, in the counsels of the party, on the stump, the HAMPTONS, the VANCES, the TOOMBSES, the COBBS, the HILLS, the BEAUREGARDS, and the SEMMESES, are most conspicuous in laying down the doctrine and whipping in Democrats to their support. They evidently think they are masters of the situation. The question is, are they? They undertook to rule the country; failing, they next strove to ruin it. In that they failed; but they have taken a new tack. The Democratic party is to be so manœuvred as to accomplish their purpose, reverse the decision of battle, and, as WADE HAMPTON says was bargained in Tammany Hall, restore things—slavery and all—as they were "*before the war.*" Not only is this the bargain, but it is to be kept, even if blood flows again. To show that there is no exaggeration in this, we quote from the speech of Mr. RAMSEY before the late Democratic Convention in Georgia, as follows:

"We will now, at all hazards, recover our lost liberties, and restore the State. We are in the midst of a great revolution, which *may* end peacefully at the ballot-box; but if not, then the true men of the South *will rally once more around their now folded banner, and wield by the hilt of the carried-before, blood and emblematic applause.*] Remember the ancestry from whom you sprung. THERE ARE MEN IN THE NORTH WHO ARE NOW FULLY WITH YOU, AND WHO WILL, INSUCH A CONFLICT, IF NECESSARY, LEAD YOUR BATTALIONS. We did not make the other war. It was forced upon us. We simply stood for the rights for which our fathers bled. *And we will stand there again, come peace or war!*" (Loud applause.)

MR. RAMSEY simply employs language that will express clearest the rebel purpose. With the old leaders at the head of the Democratic party, and with such a purpose, the question is—*who follow?*

THE speech of Senator MORTON, of Indiana, in our columns to-day, is a clear statement of the issues involved in the present canvass. Like everything from that distinguished statesman, it is eminently worthy of thoughtful perusal, and should be extensively circulated. We suggest that every reader of the COMMERCIAL, when he has finished its reading, should take his paper to a Democrat and respectfully ask him to read the speech.

THE OLD, OLD CONFLICT.

If we did not believe that Principle will survive and conquer Prejudice, we would place but little dependence in the persistent endeavours of honest men and women to promote truth and progress. Fortunately, however, for humanity, the verdict of history is decidedly in favor of Principle, and it is noteworthy that even the temporary success of Prejudice eventually results, indirectly, if not directly, in the promotion of truth. The laws which govern the moral world seem to be inseparably connected with those which govern the physical world. Any infraction of either is invariably punished in proportion to the departure from them, and very often with good effect. The Good Physician mercifully intervenes with his wondrous skill to protect life and reputation, where otherwise Death and Disgrace would reign supreme.

We firmly believe that the total disregard and violation of these laws by reckless men North and South precipitated the country into a fratricidal struggle, a struggle in which intelligence was pitted against ignorance, falsehood against truth, prejudice against principle; a conflict which has been waged at intervals with rancor, fury, hate and deadly animosity upon one side, and upon the other with considerate forbearance and a desire to conciliate, from time immemorial; a conflict inherited by weak human nature, and which it appears is perpetuated by its passions. This conflict, which is only silent when it seems to slumber, and which well disposed people of our day fancied they had closed for a time at least, is, in reality demanding our attention to-day, fully as much as in the trying hours of the rebellion. From present appearances, the Presidential campaign will be narrowed down to the old conflict, Principle against Prejudice, Truth against Ignorance and Error, and will differ from the late contest rather in form than intensity or violence. Already the leaders of the Democracy have buried truth in the background, basing their confidence upon their skill in cajoling the masses, converting the seeming into reality, and circulating falsehoods. In the light of the experience acquired during the war, we are prepared for the worst, whether that worst assumes the shape of frantic appeals to passion, willful misconstruction of clearly defined measures, or futile efforts to fan into a flame the sectional feeling between the East and the West—for any and all of these we are prepared, and we may also add that we are prepared to respond to the utterances of passion with arguments which we trust will prove as effectual as our bullets and bayonets proved during the war.

The battle is not of our making; on the contrary, it is opened by those who, failing with the sword, instead of evincing an appreciation of the mercy extended them by a too generous foe, unblushingly endeavor to appropriate to themselves ballots where, if they received their just deserts, they would be warding off bullets.

THE RESULT AND WHY.

When the present political canvass opened it was apparent that the result would be whichever way the non-partisan class went—a class that has steadily for years been growing stronger and stronger, until it has come to be the controlling body of the voting population. The Democrats had it in their power, in selecting their ticket, at least to divide this class. But this opportunity was deliberately thrown away. Worse than that, a ticket was placed in the field, which if anything were wanting to precipitate this class to the support of GRANT and COLFAX, was best adapted to do it most effectually. The great bulk of Independent—sometimes called doubtful—votes, has already [illegible] in that direction. The reasons why this should be so are perfectly manifest. The principal one is that the Tammany Convention revived the issue of 1864—worse even; for in 1864 while the Democratic platform was for peace at any price, the candidate was a distinguished General, who virtually kicked the platform from under him. In 1868, however, both platform and candidate are bad. The one strikes at the public credit and proclaims revolutionary doctrine; the other, by his opposition to the Government and sympathy with the South, forfeited the respect and support of every man in the land who desired to see the rebellion crushed, who longs for peace and prosperity and ardently wishes to see the verdict of the war sustained. In this state of things it is not surprising Democrats—not a few of them distinguished for their services in the field—by the remembrance of the scenes which tried them and tried the nation, should be impelled to join the standard of GRANT. This movement is going on quietly but extensively. After the Tammany Convention the BLAIR letters, the speech of rebel leaders, all going to establish a revolutionary purpose, which if successful would utterly extinguish the fruits of the war, it could not be otherwise. The movement is not the result of passion nor of the mean spirit of selfishness; but it exemplifies the grand philosophy which at times may be seen in our politics, when no discipline of leader nor whip of convention can restrain conscience or repress that independence which is the boast of every citizen. This is the view which close observers are taking of the canvass, in regard to the result of which few on either side entertain a serious doubt. This is explained by the fact that to the comprehension of dispassionate minds the election of GRANT is as essential to the future as his success before Richmond was to the salvation of the country.

FORM GRANT CLUBS.

Harvesting being well progressed, our friends in the country should lose no time in forming GRANT clubs. The time has come, and the way to begin is simple enough. Whoever wishes to begin the work can do so by posting up something like the following as follows:

FOR GRANT AND COLFAX.

We invite our fellow citizens of ——township (or ward, as the election district may be) who desire the election of Grant and Colfax to unite with us in forming a Grant Club at ——, on —— day, —inst., at —P. M.

[Here follow the signatures.]

Whether the gathering be small or great let it go to business at once; select committees, which should be of the best workers and no holiday men, and appoint times for meeting; but above everything else, arrangements should be made for a complete canvass of the town or ward. Select a good Secretary who will correspond with the State Central Committee in Philadelphia, Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, Chairman, from whom such instructions and aid can be obtained, as will leave little to be desired in that line. Republicans everywhere—begin the work; and by way of encouraging others send to the COMMERCIAL a brief account of your meetings.

THE PROSPECT IN NEW YORK.

We have cheering accounts from New York. SEYMOUR confers no strength on his party there. On the contrary, the proceedings of the Tammany Convention have created wide-spread alarm, and lifelong Democrats are arraying themselves under the banner of GRANT, Honesty and Peace. We are prepared to see the State go against SEYMOUR and BLAIR by a large majority. The *Times* says the majority for GRANT should be "at least fifty thousand votes." The Republicans, whose divisions have given the Democrats the victory for the last two elections, are united and working harmoniously and determinedly. Says the *Times:*

Among the business classes of New York, thousands who do not ordinarily vote the Republican ticket are now sustaining General Grant. They do not fancy the doctrines of repudiation and revolution which the Democratic leaders are advocating, and which would be carried out if those leaders had the power. We hope, therefore, to see the Empire State roll up a majority of at least fifty thousand for the true and honest citizen who has already rendered incomparable services to his country, and whose administration will again restore prosperity, fraternity and peace.

SHALL HAMPTON, FORREST, and other red handed rebels, gain place and power in the government by your consent? If you would keep them out, you must fight under GRANT and COLFAX against SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

The public was prepared to hear that Secretary SEWARD will support GRANT and COLFAX. The statement means a great deal. Mr. SEWARD is the representative of a numerous and influential class, on whose support Democratic leaders counted, and perhaps up to the meeting of the Tammany Convention, not without some reason. Mr. SEWARD since his entrance to public life has had a powerful body of friends, principally belonging to the commercial and business classes, whose influence reaches far beyond their votes,—many of them representatives of vast interests immediately affected by the administration of the government, and in an especial manner as the present moment, requiring the stability and peace which can be secured in no other way than by electing General GRANT to the Presidency. The statement in regard to Mr. SEWARD is important, inasmuch as it not only indicates the direction and volume of the tide that has set in, and is still rising, against the Tammany Ticket, but will assist materially to give it momentum and decisiveness. We shall expect with confidence to see Mr. SEWARD joined by other distinguished men, whose support for GRANT was not claimed as a necessary consequence until the Tammany Convention and the events immediately succeeding, practically revived the issues of 1864, with such new features as would seem to compel every patriot to array himself under the banner of GRANT. War Democrats, Conservative Republicans, non partizan voters of every class and name, more especially of the great religious bodies, who, in moments of great public concernment, have given, and, as we have every reason to believe, will continue to give effective support to the cause of Freedom and Progress—these and a vast army sometimes denominated the "silent voters," it is now easy to see are moving as with one accord to prevent the consummation of the plans devised in Tammany Hall between the Democrats and rebel leaders.

Coupled with the statement concerning Mr. SEWARD is another to the effect that it is Mr. SEWARD'S belief that before many days President JOHNSON will be found openly opposing the Tammany ticket. Strange and almost inexplicable, at first glance, is this would seem, it is by no means impossible; and the probability of the truth of the report receives support from the undoubted intention of Mr. SEWARD to oppose SEYMOUR and BLAIR. In Democratic circles in New York, where the development concerning Mr. SEWARD has caused consternation, the query that is uppermost is—is it probable that the Premier of the administration would take this stand without an understandidg with the President? Mr. JOHNSON, it is well known, feels that he has been shabbily treated by the Democrats, for whom he has perilled everything. Since he came to the head of the Government, the fact that he has been controlled almost wholly by his hates and a desire to punish his latest enemy, has been the principal characteristic of his conduct. Judging from Mr. JOHNSON'S previous conduct, therefore, it is not difficult to understand that Mr. SEWARD'S declaration for GRANT is but the forerunner of the President's, and indicative of the direction in which the power of the administration will be thrown.

"THE SHOW GOES ON."

Evidently the Democratic Labor Reform party have adopted the views of the showman who affronted and shocked Mr. GRADGRIND by contending that "people must be amused." After reading the violent speeches of men like WADE HAMPTON and TOOMBS, who openly declare that they will, in effect, restore the old order of things in the South, or "starve the niggers out," bearing in mind at the same time the lifelong hatred the Democracy bore to those who promulgated anti-slavery views, the following, taken from the resolutions adopted by the Labor Reform party, in their Convention recently, affords fully as much in the way of variety as a sermon following rapidly upon the heels of the mule and monkey:

WHEREAS, The right to labor and its reward is self-evident, and whereas the idle system of society is a fruitful source of ignorance, disease and crime; and whereas the tendency of legislation and monopoly is to restrict the freedom, retard the energies, and pervert the earnings of industry; therefore,

Resolved, That we will labor more, long hours, and demanding service to which multitudes of working bloods' girls and women are doomed, destroy health, imperil virtue, and are a standing reproach to civilization; that we would urge them to learn trades, engage in business, and in various other honorable means to persuade or force men to refuse absolutely to labor more than eight hours.

We were led to believe, from the utterances of the Southern leaders, such as Vesuvius JOHNSON, TOOMBS, HAMPTON and others, that the "producing classes" were mere mudsills; in fact we, as Republicans, have always labored more or less under the disadvantages resulting from our known sympathy and fellowship with the "mudsills," but, judging from the utterances of the Democrats in this vicinity, the Southern wing has recently experienced "conviction." At all events, "the show goes on," for people must be amused.

THE CAMPAIGN IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The intelligence from our neighboring State, West Virginia, is of the most gratifying character. The Union Republicans of the State are well organized, and notwithstanding the Democracy and "rebel conservatives," as they are called, are active, there seems to be no doubt of an increased Republican majority in the State in October and November. Hon. W. E. STEVENSON, Republican candidate for Governor, has been addressing his fellow citizens in various parts of the State during the month, and his appointments already are numerous and extend to Wednesday, October 21, when he makes the closing speech of the gubernatorial campaign at Parkersburg. Mr. STEVENSON has everywhere met with a cordial reception, and his manly and straightforward argumentshave won many to the side of truth and justice. Mr. STEVENSON is ably assisted in the canvass by Governor BOREMAN, Ex Governor PIERPOINT, Senator WILLEY, Hon. BENJ. STANTON, A. W. CAMPBELL, Esq., and others. The Republican press of the State is also making a good fight. These journals keep before their readers the true issue, that it is not merely a political contest but a "struggle for the very existence of our Government." Their watchword is "aggression."

It is reported that, so far as is known, more than one-half af those who attended the Democratic Soldiers' Convention, (for no other purpose it would seem, than to get snubbed by Tammany) will support GRANT. Enlisting under the leadership of HAMPTON, TOOMBS, SEMMES & CO., is more than men who have marched to battle under the Stars and Stripes can do. The Convention might have secured their support by nominating HANCOCK. It might have nominated a War Democrat. But it did neither. It did the very opposite thing. Had it studied to insult soldiers disposed to act with the Democratic party, it could have chosen no way to do it more effectually than when it nominated SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and put forth a platform framed by the rebel BAYARD, of Delaware, and amended by the rebel cavalry leader, WADE HAMPTON. Does anybody wonder that more than half of the soldiers who attended the Convention propose to support GRANT?

TO SUCH an extent have the recent speeches of HAMPTON, TOOMBS & CO. damaged the Democrats in the loyal portions of the Union, that certain Tammany leaders have taken steps to insure greater prudence on the part of these Southern orators in future. The Charleston *Mercury* gives notice of this as follows:

"Private advices from our most strenuous friends at the North, request that we should protest against the imprudent expressions that have escaped some Southern speakers, since the adjournment of the National Democratic Convention. It is represented to us that gratuitous injury is accruing to the cause from such imprudence."

Our contemporary of the *Chronicle* has the following pertinent remarks on the foregoing:

The warning comes too late. The "three-eaters" have already shown their hand, and Northern voters have made up their minds that the path of safety is to follow Grant and Colfax. Vance, Wise and Hampton have already said too much, and their enforced silence will not repair the damage they have done the Democratic cause.

AN OPINION DEMOCRATS SHOULD RESPECT.

What the London *Standard* says on the Financial question should interest the Democrats. However, it may be sought to be avoided. The judgment of England on our finances is an important one. That country, with its huge national debt, is virtually the country of hard money, made so by strict adherence to faith with creditors; and the *Standard*, the Tory organ, supported by contributions, that sympathized with the rebels, satirized LINCOLN, supported JOHNSON in his revolutionary policy, and now declares the reconstruction acts unconstitutional, should be an authority with Democrats. The *Standard* says that attempting to swim a new lot of bonds at a lower rate of interest to replace the five-twenties will not help the nation; the reason being that creditors will think that Congress may alter again when a new move has to be played. This changing from the original form of agreement is to be condemned. If we are to stand well, it must be with the knowledge that every bargain has been strictly observed, and that knowledge and confidence will do more to hasten us to specie payments than any other nostrums that may be propounded.

It will do the Democrats good to study what the London *Standard* says from time to time on this important matter. They must be interested, because a journal that praises HORATIO SEYMOUR and FRANK P. BLAIR, is not one they can pass by with a sneer. The London *Standard* appears to understand the policy of the Democratic party equally with the New York *World*, and in relation to finances is much sounder than the Democratic journals that praise financial ideas they cannot understand, which is the most lenient view it is possible to take of their position. English tory sympathizers with American Democrats tell them in plain and unmistakable terms to pay their honest debts—if they would be regarded as solvent in the markets of the world. There must be no shuffling, no evasion. The original spirit and contract must be observed, or, as creditors are as sharp as debtors, there will come great lassitude in packing off the securities of the nation.

No one need entertain a doubt about the revolutionary purpose of the Tammany ticket. A few things settle all doubts. In the first place the Tammany Platform, says: "We regard the reconstruction acts (so-called) of Congress, as usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void."

FRANK BLAIR, on the 20th of June, wrote a letter which secured him the nomination for Vice President, and in which he said the forcible overthrow of the laws of Congress was the issue. We quote:

I repeat that this is the real and only question which we should allow to control us. Shall we submit to the usurpations by which the Government has been overthrown, or shall we exert ourselves for its full and complete restoration? *It is idle to talk of bonds, greenbacks, gold, the public faith and the public credit. I wish to stand before* [illegible] *embraces everything else that is of value to its large and comprehensive results.* It is the one thing that is all that is worth a contest, and without it there is nothing that gives dignity, honor or value to the struggle.

WADE HAMPTON has declared that the revolutionary plank was inserted by himself, and he also avers that an understanding was entered into between the leaders of the South and the Democratic party that the Constitution should be restored "*the same as it was before the war,*" in other words, that slavery shall be revived, and all the legislation incident to the emancipation proclamation and the amendment shall be annulled.

MR. SEWARD has gone to Auburn. It is not impossible that while there he will indulge in a friendly talk with his neighbors and take a position in favor of GRANT and COLFAX. The New York *Times* intimates that he will do this, and remarks that his declaration in favor of GRANT will tell upon tens of thousands of votes. It is a significant fact that not since the Tammany Convention has there been announced an influential accession to the Democratic party. On the contrary, hundreds and thousands [illegible] determined in their action in favor of GRANT. But the Democrats have this to say. Every rebel and [illegible] thiser in the land has been awakened to renewed energy, responsive to the declaration of VANCE, of North Carolina, that "in the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR will be won all the South fought for." The reasons which gave rise to the truthful, yet, for the Democrats, not very politic remark, have determined thousands to range themselves under the banner of GRANT, Honesty and Peace.

MR. SEYMOUR has written a letter to make known for